BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1825. No. 1832.

ON MONDAY THE 25TH INST.

WILL BE PERFORMED

Massinger's admired Play of

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS

TO CONCLUDE WITH

THE LYING VALET.

GREEN ROOM,
JULY 12TH 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Packets which are now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England, by the Ships Amity, and Royal George, will be closed the former on or about the 16th and the latter on the 20th Instant.

C. LAW,
P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
12th July 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell, by Public Auction on Saturday 16th Instant, a quantity of Benjamin, packed in convenient sized chests.

AT NOON

A Box Chronometer by Brockbank No. 678 belonging to the Estate of a Gentleman of the Country Service deceased. The rate of the watch may be known to the 29th of last month

IMMEDIATELY AFTER

To Close an Account,

Beautiful Needle-Point Lace Veils, and a piece of Broad Figured Lace also Lace of different Patterns and breadths, a Box of Striped Shawls.

Bombay, 13th July, 1825.

Kempt and Co.

RESPECTFULLY Intimate, that they have lately received per Ship Lord Castlereagh from Batavia the following articles made in Japan and warranted Genuine.

Toys, Beautiful Screens, Crapes of Colours, Handsome Cloaks, Ladies Bamboo Work Boxes of patterns and an assortment of small Boxes, neatly worked with Straws.

Bombay, 13th July 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 14th Instant,

THREE Cases of Cutlery, consisting of Ivory handled Knives and Forks in Sets, Bone handled Ditto, Penknives, Pocket ditto, Scissars &c.

ALSO,

TWENTY MAUNDS

OF

BEST COCHIN

CANDLES.

Meadows Street, 13th July 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SAIL

BY AUCTION,

On Thursday the 21st Instant,

Oilman's Stores

IMPORTED PER

AMITY,

Consisting of

18 Cases of Superfine Mustard.
40 Cases of Pickles in Pint and Quart Bottles.
And 6 Cases of Sauces.

Meadows Street, 13th July 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

On Commission,

A PAIR OF

ELEGANT

Calcutta made

MAHOGANY

WARDROBES,

PRICE Rs. 400.

Meadows-Street, 13th July 1825.

LOST.

ON Monday Evening last somewhere on the Esplanade round the walk from Church to Apollo Gates two Gold Seals, and one Gold Key. Whoever will bring the same to the Gazette Office will be handsomely rewarded.

Bombay, 13th July 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday the 18th Instant,

A BAY HORSE,

WOULD Answer for a Lady, with very pleasant paces, and Warranted sound, and a thorough bred grey Deccanee Mare, rising 5, also Warranted sound.

Bombay, 13th July 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday the 18th Instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS

TWENTY FOUR CASES

OF

EUROPE

PIECE GOODS,

IMPORTED PER SHIP OGLE CASTLE AND AMITY,

CONSISTING of Superfine French Cambrics, Spotted and Striped ditto, Long Cloths of different sorts, fine French painted Turkey Red Velvets, and dark Cambric Printed Chintz, belonging to the Estate of the late W. Peill, Esq.

AND

At the same time will be sold upwards of 40 pieces of Woolen Cloth of different colours, also belonging to the said Estate.

TERMS—CASH.

And the lots to be cleared away within 8 days from the day of Sale, otherwise will be resold on account and risk of first purchaser.

Bombay, 13th July 1825.

જાહેર ખબર.

ઈદલજી ખરશેદજીનાં છોકરા વો શોમવારને દીને તારીખ ૧૮ મી આઈ મહીનાંનીઈ જાહેર લીલાંઉ કરીને પોતાંનાં લીલાંઉ ખાંનાંમાં મરનાર વીલીઅમ પીલ ઈ શકોઈરની અશકેમાંમતમાંની ૨૪ પેટીઓ વેલાતી કાપડની

વાંહાંણો•નાંમે•ઓગલ•ફેમાશટ
લ•તથા•આમીતી•ઉપરથી•ઉતરે
ઓછે•તે•વેચશે * ફરાંનશીશી
શારી•ઉતચી•ફ્રમાશદાર•ફેમાંમ
બરીફ• તથા•બુટીદાર• તથા•શા
લીદાર•ફરાંશીશી•ફેમા•મબરીફ•
તથા•જુદી•જુદી•જાતનાં•લાંગા• ફ
લાથો•તથા•ફરાંશીશી•શારી•ઉત
ચી•રંગીન•જુરફી•રાતી•મખમલો
તથા•દારફ•ફેમા•મબરીફ• છાપે
લી•છીંટો *

તથા *

ફિજ•વખતે• ૪૦ થી•વધતા
નાફા•બનાંતનાં• તરેફ•તરેફનાં•
રંગનાંછે•તે•વેચશે* ફિકી•મા
લ•મરનાર•વીલીઅમ•પીલ• ઇશ
ફોરિની•મશફેમાંમતમાંનોછે *

વેચાંતની•બોલી•ફિજે•રોફડાં
નાંણાં•ભરીને•વેચાણનાં•દીનથી•
દીન•૮ માં•માલ•ઉચકી•લઇ•જા
ફિ* નહીતો•પેહેલા•ખરીદદાર
ને•ફશાયે•તથા•જોખંમે• પાછો•
વેચાશે*

તારીખ• ૧૩ મી•જુલાઇ•૧૮૨૫

WINES FOR SALE

AT THE GODOWNS OF

MR. PATRICK STEWART,

VERY Superior Old Sherry imported per Cambridge in June 1824.

From Wilkinson Crosthwait and Co.
In Butts..... 750 Rupees.
In Hhds..... 375 ditto.
In 6 dozen Cases.. 20 per doz.
From Christopher Smith, Sons and Co.
In Butts..... 700 Rupees.
In Hhds..... 350 ditto.
In 6 dozen Cases.. 19 Rs.per doz.
Madeira from Blackburn and Co.
In Pipe.....450 Rupees.
In 6 dozen Cases.. 16 Rs.per doz.
Cape Madeira per Pipe. 150 Rupees.
Hhds. 75 ditto.

Bombay, 13th July 1825.

THE TEAK BUILT SHIP

LADY EAST,

Capt. Talbert,

OF 600 TONS REGISTER,

IS Shortly expected from New South Wales and will Sail for London in all August. Has excellent accommodations for Passengers.—For freight or passage apply to Messrs. REMINTON, CRAWFORD, AND CO.

Bombay, 13th July, 1825.

For Freight or Passage,

THE FIRST CLASS TEAK SHIP

CAMBRIDGE

of 800 Tons.

MAY be expected to arrive in all this month, and will sail for London on or about the 15th September.

Has excellent accommodations for Passengers, is lofty between Decks, carries a Surgeon, and is equipped in every respect as a regular Indiaman.

For particulars apply at the Office of Mr. PATRICK STEWART.

Bombay, 13th July 1825.

THE

MULGRAVE CASTLE,

Jas. Ralph,

COMMANDER,

OF 400 TONS REGISTER,

WAS to leave England in all April may be expected early in August and will be despatched to London without delay. For freight or passage enquire of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 13th July 1825.

To be Sold

BY RETAIL,

IN A

WAREHOUSE

In Apollo Street,

NEXT TO

Jehangeer Nasserwanjee & Co's Shop,

A FEW Hogsheads of Stein & Sims PALE ALE imported per H. C. Ship Farquharson, Price 90 Rupees per Hogshead.

This Beer will be found of very Superior quality, and fully equal to Hodgson's.

Bombay, 8th July 1825.

For Sale

AT

Framjee Cawasjee's Office,

IMPORTED PER

ROYAL GEORGE

FROM

LONDON,

A FEW half Chests of 6 dozen, and quarter Chests of 3 dozen each English Claret, 30 Rs. per dozen from T. M. Smith, of very good flavour and sound quality, approved by several gentlemen of this place and found equal to Carbonell's 2d growth Claret.

TERMS CASH.

No order for outstations will be executed unless accompanied by a remittance, and an agent appointed to receive and forward the wine up the country.

Bombay, 13th July 1825.

Advertisement.

A LADY rather elderly, from unexpected circumstances, is desirous of engaging herself as attendant for the passage to England either on a Lady or two Children. For particulars reference to be made thro' Mr. Egan, of the Auditor General's Office, at Colaba.

(c.) Bombay, 13th July 1825.

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on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 13TH JULY, 1825. No. 1832.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1ST JULY, 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 221 of 1825.—Cornet T. B. Hamilton of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry is permitted to proceed to Europe on sick certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 2nd July, 1825.

No. 222 of 1825.—Captain Andrew Campbell, Senior Deputy Ordnance Commissary at the Presidency having proceeded to sea on sick certificate, Captain F. P. Lester, the second deputy, is appointed to act during his absence.

Lieutenant Mathew Law, of the Artillery, is appointed to act for Captain Lester.

Bombay Castle, 2nd July 1825.

No. 223 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

MARINE BATTALION.

Lieutenant Richard Philips of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry to be Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages and Quarter Master vice Noton proceeded to Europe on furlough.—Date of appointment 29th June 1825.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1825.

No. 224 1825. In consideration of the additional duty imposed on the Officer Commanding the Garrison of Tannah by holding also charge of the European Veterna Company, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to encrease the allowances of the command to the scale laid down in General Orders of the 14th September last for Officers Commanding Extra Corps, and to direct that the provisions of that Order be made applicable to the present Commandant of Tannah from the date they had general operation with reference to Government Command.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1825.

No. 225 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Medical line.

Assistant Surgeon Duncan, to be Vaccinator in the Southern Concan vice Bird promoted.

Assistant Surgeon Erskine, to be Surgeon at Sholapore vice Duncan.

Assistant Surgeon Macdonell, to be Surgeon to the Political Agent in Kattywar.

Assistant Surgeon Tawse, to be Surgeon in Candeish from the 1st of November next.

Assistant Surgeon Mackell, to be Surgeon at Mocha.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM, *Chief Sec.*

MARINE APPOINTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Lawrence, to the situation of Commodore on the Surat station for the ensuing season, in sucession to Captain Tanner.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
7TH JULY, 1825.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I have just been attending the exhibition of a most unseemly and nondescript monster; to whose wonderous formation my descriptive powers are quite unfit to do justice. It has no less than four bodies, one much larger than the rest; and from the size of the pelvis and abdomen of the other two, some accurate observers pronounce them to be females advanced in years. Seen from a distances the creature has an air of great placidity; but on a nearer approach it is found to kick, roar, and bite, without mercy. At such a rate did it knok about the spectators, that I received a contusion on the stomach myself, which seriously impedes digestion. Notwithstanding this unequivocal pugnacity however, it has not the bump of combativeness, nor, to the shame of Phrenology, any brain whatever. The vast length of the external ears and the extent of jaw, induce some Naturalists to assign this compound animal to an order of the Linnean class Belluo.

Though it may appear presumptuous to indulge in theory on so important a subject, I humbly conceive it should be ascribed to the Tero and order Telis. By the time you get civilized enough at Bombay to have a Lithographic press, I hope to furnish you with a sketch for the enlightenment of your readers and the Literary Society.

Your's,
PAVOR.

Himaleh Mountains,
first range, May 27th.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The following will be found a useful recipe to some of your readers and I therefore request you will be so good as to insert it in your paper.

Yours obediently.
S———D.

A SIMPLE RECIPE FOR REMOVING WHITE ANTS.

When the white Ants begin to make their appearance in the house, to prevent them gathering to the Boxes and Drawers that are lined with Deal, also Bamboos in roofing, mash two good sized Garlicks in half a pint of salt water, and keep it well corked with twenty drops of turpentine (or any other spirit in proportion) for a couple of days, and sprinkle it about the room and places they are supposed to lodge in, which will instantly remove them, and in order to prevent their making way to Silk, Wollens, &c. a quantity of which they are apt to destroy in the course of a night, dip a rag or sponge into the liquid and rub the corners of the Trunks, that contain the articles, and they will avoid gathering;—By inclosing a little smoke of Benjamin, the bad smell will not only be removed but it also prevents the Cockroches from infesting those places.

July 2d 1825.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

I beg through the medium of your columns to bring to public notice a circumstance which though universally felt, seems to be totally neglected. A manufacturer of the Staff of life published an advertisement "for self and others" so soon as the monsoon of last year had assumed a decidedly unfavorable aspect, stating the necessity for an increase in the price of bread, and, publishing a table of prices 50 per cent beyond the previous charge. Although so very exorbitant a rise might naturally call for some remarks, yet as the market rates became considerably higher, subsequently, it was overlooked, in the expectation that, on any favorable change, those persons would be equally ready to come forward with a reduction; this however, has not been the case. It must be admitted as very desirable that some regulation should be put upon the assize and price of bread; as, if considered of for a moment, it must appear very improper, that it is intirely discretionary with three or four persons to set, upon one of the necessaries of life, whatever price they choose while in almost every village in the mother country, where the competition is too great to admit the least dread of combination, it is deemed necessary to establish a strict superintendance.

A.

BOMBAY,
JULY 1825,

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's. from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 Days 104 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras.... ...do. 98½ B'y R. per 100 Madras.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable. ...136 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Unremittable 105 per 100 ditto.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH JULY, 1825.

Last week we mentioned the embarkation of troops for Penang, in consequence of an expected invasion of that island by the Siamese. The suddenness of this measure, has given rise to various conjectures; the most probable of which, is, that the force has been ordered for the purpose of suppressing those lawless gangs, which inhabit many parts of the shores to the Eastward; who, still adicted to piratical habits, act as a considerable check

on the progress of trade, and sacrince without mercy all the unfortunate beings, who are too weak to defend their merchandize, which forms the temptation to plunder. In addition to which it is said the King of Quedah is under considerable apprehensions from the Siamese, who have long evinced an hostile disposition towards him, & as the tranquillity of his territories, is of considerable importance to our Eastern settlements, it becomes a matter of policy to defend them. Something is also due on the score of gratitude, as it may be recollected that we are considerably indebted to this man, for the possession of Penang, which was ceded to the Indian Goverment in 1786, when a regular treaty of peace & amity was entered into, under a solemn engagement for its continuance "*while the sun & moon give light.*" The Company by this treaty was bound to pay the King of Quedah 6000 dollars annually for Penang; but a new one was concluded in 1802, by which, a great portion of the coast belonging to his dominions was also granted, and many privileges, for which, the tribute was increased to 10,000 dollars. The country, which extends about 150 miles opposite to Penang, is well watered with a number of rivers, but which, are only navigable for boats, or vessels, of small draught. It is generally low and marshy, producing abundance of rice; and well calculated for the breed of cattle, with which it supplies Penang, as also grain and poultry. Tin, Ivory, and Wax, are the principal articles of exportation.

Should there be any foundation for these reports of hostile feelings on the part of Siam, it casts but a sombre hue over the sanguine prospects of Mr. Crawford, lately employed on a mission to that country. The official report by this gentleman, contains much valuable information, and during the present paucity of European intelligence, perhaps few things more interesting could be found to occupy our columns, which has induced us to insert and recommend it to the attention of our readers; particularly those engaged in mercantile pursuits.

On the 25th of March, the Dutch were put in formal possession of Fort Marlbro, and its dependencies. The establishment sent out for this purpose, makes no very respectable appearance, at least in point of numbers, a Sloop of War, and a small Schooner, having been sufficient to accommodate the whole party. Bencoolen first became a British settlement in 1685. During the first thirteen years it cost the Company 200,000£. and in times more recent, to England it was an annual loss of 90,000l, before the reduction of its establishment. Query, how long will Holland retain so unprofitable a settlement. But it appears there is little danger of Dutch economy launching into such extravagance, and Bencoolen may perhaps under their management, yield a profit. If any thing is to be screwed out of a flint, the Dutch are equal to the task.

So little is generally known regarding the coast on the Arabian side of the Persian Gulph, that we have inserted a skecth from the late survey, under the conviction of its being interesting to most of our readers, and perhaps of great utility to many. From the information we have been able to collect, it appears that Grane and Bahrein, are the only places calculated for the purposes of trade. The greater part of the shores on this side of Arabia, are described as sandy, sterile, and but thinly inhabited; affording but few objects to delight the traveller, or aid the pursuit of scientific discovery; but the knowledge of every place capable of affording protection to Pirates, which long had been a desideratum of great public importance, has been attained, which must render any future attempts to infest the Gulph, abortive, as no private retreats are now left for eluding the vigilance of our Cruizers.

Independent of these advantages; Geography has been considerably benefitted by a correct outline of so wide a range of coast, hitherto undefined, and in justice to the Indian Government, it must be acknowledged, that the liberality with which it has for many years encouraged the most extensive surveys, has not been surpassed, if equalled, by that of any other country.

As more immediately affording facilities to the pursuits of trade, perhaps maritime surveying is of the first consideration, and we confidently hope, the useful undertaking now aluded to, will be continued, till correct charts are obtained of all the eastern seas. The coasts of Persia, Scind, Cutch, and Guzerat, are as yet but imperfectly known; and still less are those, of the Maldives, and Lachadives. The former of these islands are inhabited by an hospitable and enterprising people who carry on a trade with Bengal, which is said to admit of considerable improvement.

Bombay.

Arrivals.—Ensign C. Shirt, 20th Regt. N. I.
Ensign Constable, 14th Rt. N. I.
Asst. Surgeon McLennan, 11th Regt.
Capt. W. H. Waterfield, 13th Regt.

Departures.—Asst. Surgn. H. Gibb, Garrison Surgn.
Capt. Campbell, Artillery.
Lt. Col. Com. B. W. D. Sealy, 3d Rt.
Lieut. A. P. Hockin, 2d Ex. Rt.
Asst. Surgn. A. Duncan, Civil Surgn.
Asst. Surgn. J. Hendley, Nizam's Service.
Lt. B. Johnston,————Do.

Nautical Chronicle, and Naval Report.

Bombay.

Arrivals.—None.
Departures.---None.

Ships Loading.

English.—Abberton, for London.
Royal George, for Ditto.
Amity, for Ditto.
Kellie Castle, for China.
Windsor, for Ditto.
H. C. Vansittart, for Do.
Inglis, for Do.
Farquharson, for Ditto.
Lowjee, for Ditto.
Castlereagh, for Ditto.
Sophia, for Persian Gulph.
Caderbux, for Bengal.
Arab.—Sultany, for Mauritius.
American.—Ann, for Boston.

Calcutta.

Arrivals.—June 14th, Bark George, J. Poulson, from Madras 3d and Vizagatam 6th June.—June 15th, Ship King George the Fourth, J. Hullock, from Bombay 25th May.

Passengers per Bark George from Madras:—Mrs. Poulson and Miss C. Sayer.

Per King George the Fourth:—Mrs. Heatley and Child; Mrs. Pichard; Mrs. McCarthy and Child; Mrs. Bailes and 4 Children; a Detachment of H. M. 47th Regiment; 82 European Women, 91 Children, 18 Native Women, 28 Children, 1 Serjeant, and 11 Privates.

Departure.---June 12th, French, Ship Navigateur, F. G. Heré, for Bourbon.

Madras.

Arrivals.—June 22d, Ship Lord Suffield, Captain, D. Dipnell, from London 11th January.—23d. American Ship Ninus, Captain N. Frye, from Boston 18th February.

Departures.—June 21st, H. M. Ship Tees, Captain F. Marryatt, on a Cruize.—22d. Ship Lady Campbell, Captain J. Irvine, for Calcutta.—23d, American Ship Ninus, Captain N. Frye, for Calcutta.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

Marriage.—On Tuesday the 12th Instant, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Alexander John Kerr Esq. of Penang, son of the late Lieut. General Kerr of this Establishment, to Louisa, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Hough, Military Auditor General.

Deaths.---On the 29th ultimo, Washington James, son of James Morley Esq. aged 1 year and 22 days.---On the evening of the 2d Instant, of that fatal disease the Liver, Nowrojee Cawasjee, a respectable Parsee Merchant, aged 75 years, whose loss will be deeply felt by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, but more so by his disconsolate family, and a large circle of friends. Nowrojee Cawasjee was a principal Merchant for many years at Alepey, under the protection of Ramrajah the late Prince of Travancore.---At Surat, on the 2d Instant, of the Cholora of about 14 Hours, Sickness. Margaret, the beloved Wife of James Moone of the Custom House, she left a disconsolate husband, and 2 small Children to lement her Irreparable loss and most regretted by all her Friends and acquaintances.

Calcutta.

Births.—At Calcutta, on the 13th June, the Lady of Alexander Colvin, Esq. of a Son.—At Calcutta, on the 13th June, Mrs. Daniel Kenderdine, of a Son.

Deaths.---At Calcutta, on the 13th June, the infant Son of Mr. Daniel Kinderline, of a Son.

Madras.

Marriage.---On the 22d June, at St. George's Church, by the Reverend W. Roy, Senior Chaplain, Mr. Ebenezer Bell to Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Carty.

Birth---At Kamptee near Nagpore, on the morning of the 6th of June, the Lady of Lieut. J. S. Impey, Postmaster to the N. S. F. of a son.

Deaths.--At Ramnad, on the 15th June, the infant Son of Major Campbell, aged seven months.—On the 16th June, at Belgaum, the Lady of Lieutenant J. Taylor, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry.—At Royapooram, on Sunday the 19th June, Miss Caroline D'Monte, aged 29 years.—On the 22d June, at the Presidency, Black Town, Miss Mary Georgiana Harrison, Daughter of Mr. Alexander Harrison, aged 16 years and 3 months.

EUROPE.

HORRIBLE INCIDENT.—A letter from Dreux, of the 14th. has the following details:—A manufacturer in the neighbourhood of this town had married a lady of Rouen, who had one legitimate daughter by a former marriage, and some other children who are said to be illegitimate. The latter being excluded by the law, the daughter was the heiress of 400,000 francs; and in case of her death the property went to the mother, agreeable to the father's will. For some time past the child has not been seen; and one of the workmen having quarrelled with the manufacturer, revealed the circumstance to the Magistrates. They repaired to the spot, accompanied by a physician. They asked to see the children; the mother replied they were still in bed; the Magistrates requested to be led to their bed rooms, and were conduted first to that of the eldest daughter: the youngest was asked for, and the mother replied that she slept in the same bed as the eldest. This appeared not possible, from the size of the bed, and all the other rooms were examined. The mother passed by one without entering it, saying she had not the key in her pocket, but she soon afterwards found it, and opened the room. A disagreeable smell was immediately sensible, and, on entering it, a young girl was discovered, about 13 years old, who was a mere skeleton, pale and dry, covered rather with vermin than clothes, and having no bed, but a wretched mattress placed beneath a window, several panes in which were broken. She had been in this chamber for six months: every day she received a piece of bread hardly sufficient to appease her hunger. Several times she had been obliged, she said, to drink filthy water; and she had neither *chemise* nor *gown*. The servants of the house did not know of her existence.—One night the cook-maid was terribly alarmed by seeing a young thing, all covered with rags, dart into her kitchen and carry off a piece of bread; that morning she had received no ration, and her door had fortunately been left unlocked. Both the husband and wife are closely confined."—*Courier Française.*

The Examiner. Jan. 1823

WARM WORK.—An extraordinary circumstance took place a few evenings since, on the road near Rochester. Two respectably dressed men well mounted, were slowly riding along the road, and were distinctly heard to wrangle with each other "in good set terms," which at length rose to so a high a pitch of aggravation, that the disputants brandished their whips and thrashed each other soundly. The slashes were quickly and heavily repeated, yet neither of them uttered an audible sentence—a few reluctant wincing groans only escaped them, when they at length desisted. The stoutest of the two showed an inclination to address himself to the astonished *few* who had casually witnessed the battle royal; but hearing (for it was dark) other horsemen approaching, again joined company with his opponent and set off side by side at a moderate trot through Rochester. It is said that a similar conflict took place in about an hour afterwards between the same persons (according to minute description) on the Gravesend road. From certain words which dropped during the latter encounter, they are known to be a respectable gentleman and his servant!—*Kent Herald.*

JEALOUSY.---Thursday morning the neighbourhood of Parker's-place, Drury-lane, was thrown into some confusion by a man of decent appearance rushing out of a house, covered with blood, who, after running a few paces, fell to the earth insensible He was pursued by a woman of decent exterior, who hurled a flat-iron at his head, and was proceeding to further desperate measures, when some persons seized and carried her into the house, where the man was also taken. His name is *Conad*; he is an engraver; but having of late been very irregular in his conduct, his wife became jealous, and on his return home attacked him with a case-knife, and stabbed him in the face, neck, left breast, and in the groin slightly; he escaped her fury and instant destruction by rushing out as described. On being taken into the house, medical advice was procured, and he was put to bed in a dreadful state. The wound in his neck is the most severe. Mrs. Conad is now extremely attentive to her unfortunate husband.

LIBERAL PRINCIPLES.

At a late Fox Dinner at Edinburgh, Mr. JEFFREY spoke in the following terms of the "liberal principles" recently displayed by his Majesty's Ministers:—"The phenomenon pointed on Irish grievances—the tone of decided hostility to the maxims of the Holy Alliance in the debate on the Spanish question, and since, the cordiality and respect studiously expressed towards the Government and people of America, and the recent recognition of the independence, of what, a few years ago, we should have expected to be called the revolted and rebellious colonies in the southern part of that great Continent—all occurring, I believe, since the period of our last meeting seem to me to afford conclusive proof of the singular and surprising fact, that principles of liberality and reform, so long advocated by the Opposition, have at last forced their way into the high places of Government, and actually produced their fruit in that most ungenial soil. The thing itself is beyond all doubt to be rejoiced at, and if it were only possible to hope that it could go on—that Ministers might adopt the whole creed of what they have now acknowledged mere detached articles—that they might become Whigs in principle and in practice, and give the country and the world the full benefit of that entire and miraculous conversion—then, gentlemen, though we might grudge a little that the true author and teachers of these doctrines were deprived of the honour inseparable from their practical assertion, by their tardy, untractable, and reluctant pupils, yet, I am persuaded, that all sense of this personal injustice would be lost in one common joy at the deliverance of the country: and that, satisfied with the blessings that had been obtained, we should willingly leave the adjustment of our share of personal merit to the judgment of an impartial posterity. But alas, gentlemen, this is a vision which can never be realised—Ministers, I fear, are not so much converted to our ways of thinking, as compelled to give effect to them by the conversation of the country at large. It is *measures*, no doubt, and not *men* that we contend for—but no measures can ever be successfully or effectually carried through by men who are not cordial in their attachment to the principles from which they proceed. Detached fragments of a liberal policy never can be steadfastly or consistently maintained by those who are adverse to the system to which they belong; and when patched on the vile tissue of corruption, for purposes of disguise or protection, serve only in the end to show more offensively, by the contrast, the incongruity and unpopularity of the union. While we rejoice, therefore, in the practical good which has arisen from the limited adoption of some of our principles, we are bound to say, that we ascribe but little merit to the Ministers by whom they have been adopted---being persuaded, upon grounds that seem but too conclusive, that they have been forced upon them, not by any approach on their part to a general system of liberal and popular Government, but unwillingly, and from dire necessity, by the general voice and sense of the public. They have given no indications of a sincere desire to reduce the forces of corruption, or to trust the people with the free exercise of their rights, but have reluctantly made this sacrifice of a few of their prejudices to give them a better chance of excluding their opponents, and maintaining their own privilege of misgovernment and oppression. I give this toast, however, with the most unqualified pleasure. First for the great practical benefits which the phenomenon announces will confer on the country; and, secondly, and chiefly, for the triumphant evidence which that phenomenon affords of the extent to which *our* principles have spread in the country, and the firmness of the root they have taken there---when we find that they have thus, for *thus only* it could have been---forced their way to those inaccessible and unfriendly height on which we have so long wished to see them planted. The triumph of those principles is our triumph---and by whomsoever the honour of introducing them may be usurped, we may rest assured not only that the public and the nation at large will do us justice in this respect, but that the time cannot be far distant when *the whole* of our principles and our system will be established by its true adherents, on the ruins of that which now seeks to adorn its rottenness by borrowing or stealing a few ill-assorted fragments from our plan."

THE HOLY ALLIES.—AMERICA.

At the same dinner, Mr. B. GREENSHIELDS thus characterised the detestable alliance so facetiously termed "holy." The toast that has now been given, naturally turns our thoughts to a country which can never receive the boon of Catholic Emancipation, because it has never suffered under the curse of Catholic subjugation. Need I name the United States of North America,—a people who are at once our glory and our shame. We may be proud of our relation to them,—we may boast of them as our kindred in lineage, in religion, in language, laws, and literature, and in those principles of freedom which they and we have derived from the same common ancestors. But we may well be ashamed at being outstripped by them in the career of liberal policy, and compelled to take lessons of wisdom from our younger brethren. They pursue their march of prosperity and greatness,—unimpeded by feudal rubbish, unembarrassed by regal and priestly pretensions, unappalled by difficulty or danger. But we cling to ancient abuses, because they are ancient, and shrink from the adoption of manly and energetic measures, waiting till the time shall arrive, which never arrives to cowards, a time of perfect safety. Yet, confessing our inferiority,—still how much more below America are the Continental States of Europe. There the nations are oppressed for the pleasure of their rulers alone,—there they are proscribed for their security. And what rulers! Contrast to the honoured names of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, those of Alexander, Frederic, William, and Joseph. Which have the best claims to renown—which the strongest title to the gratitude of the present age, and the applause of posterity? Did the eminent men whom I have named,—whether in the mild exercise of limited power, or in their grateful retirement to the shades of private life,—did they experience reflections less pleasing,—was their repose more insecure, than that of the Continental Despots, encircled as they are by arms, and covered by the threefold shield of the Holy Alliance? Holy Allies!---this is the name which the conspiracy of Imperial and Regal Bandits have assumed to themselves. Who can pronounce the name, or hear it pronounced, without indignant emotions? That man is unworthy of the appellation of a Briton who would not lend his best efforts to abate the great public nuisance of Europe,---even though we were entirely safe from their arms and machinations. But

are we safe? Liberty is declining, is almost extinguished, on the continent. Every year witnesses its decrease,---thanks to our own feeble and selfish policy. The independence of Naples would have cost us but a word,---and a glance of indignation would have saved the liberties of Spain. But in the one instance we were silent, in the other we looked on with the unmeaning smile of perfect neutrality. Switzerland it may be said remains---but how fallen from her high estate! An Ambassador of France domineers over the councils of the Republic, and an Austrian rescript carries proscription through her territories. Yet I will not despair of that people. There is among them, whatever may be the case with their rulers, a deep and resentful feeling of their humiliation, which may lead to happy results. The Austrian may again be taught by them that lesson which his forefathers learned, and the horn that sounded at Morat may yet startle the ears of tyrants on the plains of Burgundy. But the future is uncertain. On the Continent, the present is gloomy, the prospect louring,---"Star after star goes out," and it may perhaps be doomed to the utter darkness of despotism. If such be the consummation, shall we remain unassisted? Will the Holy Allies change their nature, and cherish that freedom in Britain which they abhor in every other part of the globe? What then ought we to do? May we not turn their policy against themselves? If the Bad conspire, cannot the Good combine? True, we have lost much. We cannot now have a vanguard of free states, but we may have a strong and irresistible Reserve. The United States,—the nascent, but I trust soon the powerful republics of South America, have common interest with us to repress the encroachments of tyranny. Can we not be closely allied with them? We are accustomed to alliances. There is not an Imperial Slave master, there is not a petty despot who traffics in the blood of his subjects,—with whom we have not at one time or other been allied. We have made alliances and combated for centuries to support what has been called the balance of power; can we not confederate to preserve what I may term the balance of right—the protection of the weak against the strong? In such an alliance we should occupy a high and commanding station. Placed in the front of danger, but of glory too, this Island, aided by her free Allies, might bid defiance to a world of slaves, or what is more, might teach them by the hope of sharing our blessings, to make themselves free. These views may be called visionary;—splendid fancies never to be realised. Never perhaps to their full extent;—but I will not think so meanly of our kind as to despair of the possibility of an Union among free nations, for wise, and virtuous, and honourable purposes."

General Mina.

This celebrated Chief thus briefly and modestly sums up what he effected during the first Peninsular war:—"Amidst the unmberless toils and anxieties by which I was continually surrounded, and which scarcely allowed me a moment's repose, *never having counted upon any assistance from the Government, either pecuniary or otherwise* (these very words are in the Government's statement of my services) I found means to raise, organize, discipline, and maintain a division of infantry and cavalry, composed of nine regiments of the first, and two of the latter class, whose total amount at the end of the campaign was 13,500 men. My division took from the enemy, at different periods, thirteen strong places and fortresses, and more than 14,000 prisoners (not including those made during the time that no quarter was given) with an immense number of pieces of artillery, quantities of arms, clothing, stores, and provisions, &c. &c. The delivery of thts number of prisoners at Valencia, Alicant, Lerida, the Cantabrian Coast, and at other points to which I ordered them to be taken, I have officially authenticated. From an examination of the returns of killed, wounded, and prisoners, the result is a loss on my side of 5,000 men; while that of the enemy, including their prisoners, does not fall far short of 40,000. The Spanish prisoners whom I rescued amount of above 4,000; among them were some generals, many chiefs and officers, and not a few partizan leaders. I was several times wounded by musket-balls, sabres, or lances. I have still a ball in my thigh, which the surgeons have never been able to extract. I had four horses killed under me, and several wounded in action. I established for the supply of my division moveable manufactories of clothing, horse-trappings, arms and ammunition, which I sometimes transported along with me, and at others I used to keep them at work or leave them, hidden in the same manner as the stores, in the mountains." General Mina effected all this, without ever imposing a contribution of any kind on the towns, except rations for his cavalry. He supported himself by establishing custom-houses on the very frontiers of France, taking from the French convoys the produce of every branch of national revenue, rents or convent lands, &c. exacted by them, by fines on the disaffected, and donations by natives and foreigners. During the late war his means were always extremely scanty. "With the very small force of 6,000 men, I kept the field full two months and a half against the whole of the 4th corps, commanded by General Moncey, which consisted of 20,000 infantry, and 2,500 horse, assisted by 7,000 of the factious, and favoured like the latter by a very powerful party, and by the bad spirit of many of the towns. The forces of which my army was composed never amounted to 21,000 men. Only to garrison the ten strong places in Catalonia (of which two are of the first class) requires 25,000 men; so that keeping some of them with only half a garrison, the greater part with two thirds, and scarcely one with its full complement, there only remained for me to act in the field with the 6,000 before-mentioned thought they always formed, nominally, four five, and even six divisions. The smallness of these garrisons, on the other hand, did not admit of their making any but very small sallies; the contrary of which would have been very convenient in many instances. The pecuniary resoures which were received from the Government during this campaign, amounted to no more than three millions of reales de vellon (about 30,000l. sterling) for though bills and orders to a considerable amount were sent to the Treasury of the Army, they were not negociable, and consequently were of no use. Every thing else I was obliged to find myself. Barcelona, among other expedients, witnessed the unusual one of making money out of the cannons."

The Examinar, Jun. 31.

Mr. Brown's Gas Vacuum Engine.

Among the various mechanical inventions which talent & science have bequeathed to the arts since the construction of the steam-engine, Mr. Brown's Gas Vacuum Engine holds the first rank for ingenuity of contrivance and extent of application. We mention this machine in conjunction with the steam-engine, not only on account of the kindred ability which it displays, but the similarity of purposes which it may serve, and the probability that, in certain circumstances, it must supply the place, or supersede the use, of its celebrated predecessor. It would be impossible, without the use of plates, or the introduction of details of which our space will not admit, to give the general reader an idea of this ingenious machine; we shall therefore content ourselves with a mere outline of some of its properties.

Chymistry, in ascertaining, long ago, the fact that when a combustible substance is burnt in atmospheric air, the oxygen of the air is consumed, and a consequent diminution of volume takes place, gave Mr Brown one of the principles on which his engine is constructed. Two gases, oxygen and hydrogen, burnt together in certain proportions, form water, and consequently, if the combination were effected in close vessels by an electric spark, would leave nearly a vacuum. But the oxygen of the common air composes only one-fifth of its volume, and consequently, though entirely consumed by entering into union with hydrogen, would only give us a diminution of volume to a fifth. The hydrogen contained in coal or oil gas not being pure, and containing carbon, would not, though burnt, create such a vaccuum as hydrogen. This applies, however, only to the result of combustion in close vessels: the effect is very different when open vessels are employed. In the latter case, the heat arising from the combustion expels the incombustible part of the common air along with the products of the action; so that if the vessel be shut at the instant of inflammation, a near approach to a perfect vacuum is made. The effect of a little burning paper in emptying of air the glasses used in cupping, is a familiar example of the fact, and a test of the extent to which its force may be carried without any care in the experiment. Mr. Brown's machine consists of a contrivance, by which, in consequence partly of this combination of the inflammable matter with oxygen, and partly of the expulsion of the air by heat, the cylinders employed are emptied of their contents, an approximation to a vacuum is produced, the valve through which the gases escape preventing the admission of air. If the power be thus acquired, it may of course, like that of steam, be applied to endless mechanical purposes. Mr. Brown's engine has been seen and examined by many eminent scientific characters, and by them its efficacy, as well as ingenuity, has been generally acknowledged. The great question lies in its comparative merits in relation to the steam-engine. On this subject it may be stated, without entering into particulars, that the pneumatic engine, being light and portable, is therefore well adapted to propel carriages on roads and rail-ways; that the expense of working it is in most situations moderate, and in some very trifling; that it is entirely free from danger, as it is impossible that the cylinders can burst, though they might collapse; and that the original cost of the machine, as well as the expenses of wear and tear, are small compared with those of the steam-engine. As applied to drain mines in the neighbourhood of coals, it advantages over other modes of operation cannot be disputed. Though we have seen this ingenious machine in action, we would not venture to pronounce so decisively on its merits, unless we had authority superior to that of our own opinion for stating, that "it is new in its application, safe and effective in its operation, and less expensive, both in its construction and mode of working, than any other artificial power with which we are acquainted."

Mr. Brown has executed an order for a small half-horse power for the King; and His Majesty could not, certainly, possess or exhibit a more beautiful philosophical toy.

The Times, Feb. 1, 1825.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Monday, Feb. 14.

A Petition was presented from the City of London, praying for the amendment of the Act of Henry VIII. which levied as a tythe-rate, in some of the parishes, 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound, on the rent of each house,—Referred to a Committee.

A Petition from St. James's was presented, praying for leave to build a church in that parish—Referred to the Church-building Committee.

Several Petitions were presented against the Coal and House and Window Duties, which, were laid on the table.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—NAVY ESTIMATES &c.

In a Committee of Supply, Sir G. Clerk moved the Navy Estimates, and accounted for the increased charge, from the necessity of having a naval force in every part of the world, more especially in the neighbourhood of our new foreign relations. He added, that a change had taken place in the mode of victualling the royal navy, which had greatly increased the comforts of the seamen. The banyan days had been abolished, an increase of wages had taken place, as a compensation for a reduction in the allowance of grog, the excess of which had only led to insubordination and punishment; and tea also was allowed to the sailors. The increase in the price of provisions since last year, had rendered it necessary to increase the rate of victualling a shilling a man a month: making the whole increase three shillings a man a month. The rise in the price of other articles, particularly of iron (which had increased a hundred per cent.), had also rendered it necessary to add two shillings a man a month to the vote. The vote for the ordnance sea service was the same as last year. The Honourable Baronet concluded by moving that 29,000 men, including 9000 Royal marines, be employed to serve in his Majesty's fleet for thirteen lunar months, commencing the 1st day of January, 1825.

Sir J. York wishing to learn how these changes worked, Sir G. Cockburn replied, that the seamen had received them with cheers, and considered them as highly beneficial.

The resolution was agreed to, after some remarks by Mr. Hume, recommending a better mode of manning the navy than the oppressive practice of impressment. The sum of 923,650*l.* was then voted for the wages of 29,000 men, at 2*l.* 9*s.* per month;—603,200*l.* for the victuals of the said men, at 1*l.* 12*s.* a man per month;—320,450*l.* for the wear and tear, being the charge for the stores and materials for the use of the ships sea-service, at 17*s.* a man per month;—and 94,250*l.* for the ordnance for the sea-service, at 5*s.* a man per month,—after some remarks by Mr. Hume, who objected to this item of expenditure, as he said it was well known that upwards of 23,000*l.* of it would go to the support of the freemen of Queenborough, and that the return of the Members for that borough was secured!

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION—UNLAWFUL SOCIETIES BILL.

The debate on this Bill was resumed by Mr. George Lamb, who denounced it as an oppressive and partial measure, for it would be wholly ineffectual in suppressing the secret, unlawful Associations, which were bound together by mysterious oaths. (*Hear, hear!*) Great stress, he said, had been laid on the fact, that Priests had been employed in the collection of the Rent; but did not Protestant Ministers raise subscriptions in their churches for various purposes? He hoped that the present Parliament would remove those grievances under which the Catholics had so long laboured.

Mr. Dawson contended that all the evils which afflicted Ireland arose from associations of this kind, and that the Catholic Association was the most dangerous engine that had ever been set to work against the happiness of that country. Lord Redesdale had been threatened, the Duke of York held up as an enemy to Ireland, and Protestants in general denounced as robbers and usurpers. The Catholic Priests, Mr. Dawson said, excited the peasantry to ill-feeling, they impeded education, and were opposed to every thing that did not add to their own power, and tend to raise their church on the ruin of the Protestant. If the Government therefore, did not put down the Association, the Association would put down the Government.

Mr. Carew was perfectly satisfied of the inutility of attempting to coerce public opinion by legislative enactments; they had better do justice to the Catholics, the only remedy for the evils complained of.

Mr. S. Rice implored the house not to take a step they would deeply deplore, and which would indefinitely postpone the love for law and for parliament.

Mr. Brownlow eulogised the Orangemen for their moderation and charity, and maintained that the Association should forthwith be put down!

Sir J. Macintosh protested against the endeavour to silence the complaints of the Catholics without first redressing their wrongs, by a measure, which he characterised as a bill to relieve his Majesty's Govt. from the necessity of doing justice to Ireland. (*Hear, hear!*) The existence of Societies in a country was a proof of its distempered condition, but such combinations were never destroyed by coercive laws. Sir James defended the address of the Catholics, the spirit of which, he maintained was altogether pacific and he insisted that it was most unconstitutional to deprive the Irish people of the right to make their grievances felt. (Cheers.). The Member for Bramber (Mr. Wilberforce) had well said that the remains of the Popery Laws were like a prison-dress upon an enlarged felon, and they certainly were a standing insult to the people of Ireland, of the most galling nature, for they punished them for indulging in opinions in which they were educated, and from which they drew their best consolation and firmest hope. It was an insult to presume to degrade men in the scale of society for the indulgence of feelings for which they are responsible to none but the Creator which bind man to his God, and can only be interfered with by the most tyrannical of all acts that Government has it in its power to commit. (Hear, hear, hear!) It is this that has given permanence to the evils of Ireland. The Catholics have not forced religion into the question. It was those who by visiting the professors of that religion with pain and penalties have given a tone of religious enthusiasm to the popular ferments of that country. It is in vain to say that the exclusion against the Catholics refers only to a few persons in high situations. The exclusion inflicted upon them is on account of the religion professed by the very lowest. (Hear!) The lowest person in the community must undoubtedly feel that it is for using the very same prayers that he uses himself, for the purpose of addressing the same ceremonies which he addresses to divinity that the more elevated members of his religion are denied the privileges to which they would otherwise be admitted. This was an answer to the hackneyed argument which represented the Catholic claims as nothing more than a mere question, whether Mr. O'Connell, and a few peers and commoners of the Catholic persuasion, shall be admitted to seats in this House? The poorest priest, the humblest peasant, suffers when he sees them excluded from places of trust, and denied a share in the confidence vouchsafed to the meanest Protestant. (Hear, hear!) With regard to reading the bible, Sir James said, the Catholics insisted that its interpretation should be derived from the Pastor, and this opinion was held by Prelates of the Protestant faith; it was therefore not an opinion peculiar to the Romish Church. Separation would be a miserable occurrence for both Ireland and England, but it would be worse for the former, as she could look to no other higher destiny than that of being employed by an ambitious Power to annoy some other State; (hear, hear!) but who could undertake to say what the passions of men, goaded by provocations, might not induce them to attempt? (Hear, hear!) "Much stress," said Sir James, in conclusion, "had been laid on the dangers to be apprehended from the existence of the Catholic Association; but what comparison is there between such a danger and that which presents itself, as at least a possible consequence of our refusal to grant their claims? In the name of justice—in the name of God, how dare any Government so far forget what it owes to itself, and to the people, as to be anxious only about providing for the smaller danger, when they shut their eyes to the greater? I am bound to say, that if the principles which now prevail continue to maintain their influence, some persons present may live long enough to lament it. The doctrine of the King's Ministers is, that the Catholic Question is not a great and important one—(Hear, hear, hear,!) that the pacification of Ireland is a secondary question. If this is not the sense in which they regard it, how comes it to pass that the Cabinet holds a difference on this subject as a matter of such little moment, that they may all take their own way, either for or against the Catholic Claims, and yet be as much united as ever? This is the clearest possible proof that they hold the question a matter of great, perhaps, but certainly of secondary importance. If this principle is persisted in, I repeat, again, that some of us will live to repent it."—After a few more remarks, the learned gentleman sat down amidst the cheers of the House.

Mr. North was satisfied that the Association should be put down, and unless the Catholics wished to heap coals of fire on their ownheads, they would not oppose the good feelings of their Protestant fellow-subjects. He saw the necessity of supporting the bill, because he would keep up the spirit of the Constitution; (Hear, hear!) that part of the constitution which made Parliament the sole authority for laws, because it kept up the dignity of the law and government, and preserved the peace of the country.

Dr. Lushington said, that the speech of the Under Secretary for the Home Department (Mr. Dawson) he had heard, not only with feelings of reprobation, but of dismay. It was throughout a libel, not only on the

Catholic religion, but was calculated to extinguish, if it were possible, all respect for the Roman Catholic Priesthood. It was most unfair to judge of any body of men from a few isolated facts. Were the House of Commons itself to be judged by some of its own acts, it would not unfrequently come under the lash of such a rule; for sure he was that he could, without difficulty, advert to isolated acts which not a single Member of that House could refuse to condemn. To establish such a rule of judgment would be fatal to the character of associations and clubs, constituted of some of the first characters in this country. He would merely allude to what could be established against a Club of which the Right Honorable Secretary for the Home Department (Mr. Peel) was a member—the University Club. What if it should appear from the recorded proceedings of that very club, that two such entries as he would state were inserted: "The *Memoirs of Harriette Wilson*, ordered"—(continued laughter)—"A plain Bible, rejected." (Hear, hear!) What were the prominent features in the Memoirs; he did not pretend to known, but from what he understood, they very particularly concerned many Noble Lords and many Hon. Members, in that House. (*Hear!*) They were the Memoirs, it was said, of a Lady of Pleasure. Now if the principle of judging by isolated facts against the character of an association was applied to the University Club, would not the inference be, that its members dealt in loose books, and rejected the Bible? And yet it was on such unworthy principles that the House of Commons were called upon to legislate against the Catholic Association. (*Hear!* The disabilities under which the Catholics laboured created the associations complained of, but if the House adopted the mischievous measure under consideration, he feared it would produce the most disastrous consequences. (*Hear, hear!*)

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER was of opinion that, setting aside all party feelings, it was very doubtful whether the Catholic claims could be carried at the present moment, for there existed very strong prejudices against them—(*No, no, from the Opposition*;) and a great portion of those prejudices arose from the existence of the acts of the Catholic Association. (*Cheers.*) It is true that on one occasion a bill for their emancipation did pass this House; but it was carried by a very small majority; and the feelings against it continued to be very strong in the other House of Parliament. There was also another very powerful body who were opposed to it, *ab imo pectore*—he meant the Clergy. (*Laughter.*) But it did not follow that these impressions would last for ever. The Government was not inattentive to the state of Ireland. They had inquired and were still pursuing inquiry into the existing abuses, and they could not suffer the existence of a formidable body wielding that power which should only exist in the Government. He was the sincere advocate of emancipation, which had no greater enemy than the Association. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. HUME said, that this night's discussion elicited so much, that he thought the question was not, as yet, more than half debated. (*Hear, hear, and laughter.*) He would therefore propose that the debate be adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. CANNING did not object, and the House then adjourned at one o'clock.

Thursday February 17.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

Mr. BROUGHAM presented a petition, signed by several Catholic Peers, Archbishops, and Bishops, and a great number of other persons of rank and influence in Ireland, composing the Catholic Association, declaring that no act of theirs was ever intended to excite alarm, or exasperate animosity,—pledging themselves to rebut all the charges brought against them,—and praying that Parliament would allow Counsel to be heard in their defence. —The petition was received and ordered to be printed.—Mr. B. presented another petition, on the same subject, from Newry, which was also received.

GAME LAWS.

Mr. S. WORTLEY moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Game Laws, the same, he said, as the one he had introduced last Session.

A conversation arose, and the practice of setting traps and spring guns was noticed, which Mr. PEEL condemned, and Mr. BENET denounced as murderous; while Mr. WORTLEY contended that the use of them was beneficial and humane!—Leave was given to bring in the Bill, but not without considerable opposition.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

Lord LOWTHER, after noticing the enormous sums levied at the turnpikes about London, and the abuses which had crept into the system of management, moved that a Select Committee should be appointed to enquire into the subject; which motion (with an amendment proposed by Mr. HUME, that the enquiry should extend ten miles round the metropolis) was carried without a division.

STATE OF IRELAND.

On the motion of Mr. GOULBURN, the Select Committee of Enquiry into the State of Ireland was re-appointed, and the Members apponited.

USURY LAWS REPEAL BILL.

The reading of this Bill was opposed by Mr. CALCRAFT, as he deemed the restrictions imposed by our ancestors were wise and necessary.

Mr. HUME supported the Bill, as the present laws were in his judgment highly injurious to commerce.

Mr. J. SMITH took the same ground, adding that one of the ablest political economists of the age, Mr. Bentham, had triumphantly proved the inutility of the Usury Laws, and his view was supported by Messrs. Mill and M'Culloch.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL contended, that the improved condition of commerce, &c. since those laws were passed, sufficiently showed their utility, and that all borrowers would be oppressed by their repeal: he therefore moved, that the Bill should be read again that day six months.

Mr. Serjeant ONSLOW replied to the objecters against the Bill, and observed upon the boasted "wisdom of our ancestors," that they deemed it irreligious to take any interest for money, denouncing those who did so as vipers and demons! Luther himself, the Hon. Member said, called the Pope Antichrist, because he had said that money might be lent on mortgage!

After several other Members had spoken, and among them Mr. WYNN, who said that Ministers viewed the Bill favourably, the amendment was carried—45 to 40—so that the Bill is thrown out.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—The journals of Switzerland contain the following recital:—On December the 20th, four men, belonging to the parish of Lenk, formed the rash project of penetrating into the Vallais, by the Ravylberg, to purchase brandy. They fortunately arrived there and made their purchases, but the snow which fell in the night rendered their return nearly impossible. Braving the danger, however, they set out, and reached the top of the mountain and the dangerous passage, called the Terrible Corner. Here they ventured on a small bridge which unites two points of rock, and one of them, a young man, aged 23, lost his self-command, slipped off, and fell down the terrible precipice beneath. The small cask of brandy which he had on his head accelerated his fall, and his companions saw him tumble from rock to rock without being able to give him the least assistance. They hastened, however, to the neighbouring village (Poshenreid), and got assistance, and, guided by torches, returned up the mountains; but the snow and the darkness rendered their search of no avail. On the next day they again returned; twenty men accompanied them, and they descended to the bottom of the precipice, when all at once an avalanche fell and covered four of them. By the aid, however, of their iron-pointed sticks, which they stuck in the ground, and by lying down on the ground, they kept themselves in their places, and the avalanche rolled over their heads, and at length they found the unfortunate man who was the object of their search. He was a corpse; mutilated and covered with wounds. He was buried on the 24th, and his family had the melancholy satisfaction of paying him this last attention.—*Courier Français.*

A GHOST.—At a farm in the parish of Redruth, and near the town, there is a dwelling-house which has long been reported to be haunted. Several tenants who inhabited it in succession, abandoned it after a short residence, alleging that their slumbers were so much disturbed by the nocturnal transactions of their ghostly visitants, as to render their removal necessary. However, as the tales which they circulated were in general discredited, a new tenant was speedily procured as the vacancies followed in succession. Some time in the month of June, 1816, the good woman of the house intimated to her husband that on the falling of any heavy substance on the kitchen floor, it produced a hollow sound. On hearing this he resolved to search into the cause of so extraordinary a circumstance: and having dug up the floor, he discovered, at some depth below the surface, two large flat stones, covering a kind of vault, apparently filled with cinders. Having removed these, he found some black mould intermixed with teeth and fragments of human bones. These were carefully preserved, and being submitted to the inspection of a surgeon in the neighbourhood, he concluded they were the fragments of some full-grown person. Nothing has transpired that can tend to unravel this mysterious deposit. The house was again forsaken by its inhabitants, and we know not whether it be yet tenanted. It is singular that the under-surface of the stones which covered

the vault, had all the appearance of having been exposed to the action of fire. On this phenomenon, if such it may be termed, but one opinion can be entertained, so far as the human remains will furnish evidence, and probable conjecture may be allowed to speak. It seems to have been the body of some person that had been murdered and reduced to ashes, to conceal the fact. But by whom the act was perpetrated, with what circumstances it was attended, in what age it was committed, we must be content to leave unknown until the earth and sea shall give up their dead.—*Plymouth Journal.*

An event equally horrible as extraordinary has just taken place at Toulouse in France. There are four victims, amongst whom is the author of the crime. Elie Froncois Triboulet, aged 44, lived in a state of concubinage with a woman named Sangere, whose husband has been for some years undergoing a sentence of hard labour, to which he had been condemned. The fruit of this intercourse was a child aged 18 months; there was also in the house another child belonging to the woman, born seven years ago. Triboulet dreading the return of her husband, whose term of punishment was nearly expired, sold his furniture, and determined to remove to another part of the country. He wished the woman Sangere to accompany him, but she, having lately suffered from his brutal treatment, refused. Rendered furious by what he took for a mark of her contempt and hatred, he strangled her with a hadkerchief, afterwards found fastened upon her neck; he then struck senseless the two children, whom he placed with their mother upon the bed, under which he put fire, and then placing himself alongside his victims, all four soon fell a prey to the smoke and flames. The fire was soon perceptible to the neighbourhood, the police were sent for; and on breaking in the door, the first object that presented itself was the body of the woman upon the floor, the feet towards the door, and the head resting upon the bed, and the left hand hanging down; all the clothes were on fire, and were not extinguished but with considerable difficulty. The bodies of the children, notwithstanding the ravages of the flames, still showed the marks of the blows they had received.

[*The Times*,—*Jan.* 31.

Cobbett's Estimate of Parliamentary Debates—*Cobbett* gives an account "of almost all that is interesting" to him, in the late Parliamentary Debates on the Catholic Association, viz. their length. He says "I, having a strong "desire to gratify the great and laudable "cursiosity that my readers must naturally have "on the subject, have taken a two foot-rule "(*Made of Locust wood by the bye*), and, as a "carpenter would say, measured their work." He then gives the length of the several speeches, running measure, "errors excepted," and finds that the length, multiptied by three inches, (the breadth of the columns) gives for the whole debate 2,580 superficial inches, or 17 feet 132 inches superficial measure, "which is a superficies equal to "that of *a good four post bedstead.*" The idea is a new and ingenious one; and as all but the offenders themselves seem to be sensible that Parliamentary orators extend their verbosity to an unreadable length, for the speeches themselves might be advantageously substituted descriptions of their superficial measurement. We might say, such and such an Hon. Gentleman delivered a laboured speech, of the super-ficies of a good down pillow; and a Noble Lord replied in a terse and eloquent harangue, as large as his own snuffbox, or, another rose at a late hour and delivered an eloquent and facetious speech, equal to two bottles of claret.—*The Globe and Traveller, Feb.* 21.

Royal Cookery.—The Countess de Herida, wife of the King of Naples, invited last month some persons of the court to eat maccaroni, made with her own hands. When the maccaroni, was served up, the King thought it detestable, and said he felt ashamed of treating his guests to such wretched soup. So saying his Majesty stripped himself of his coat, sent for some paste, kneaded it up, made maccaroni with his august hands, and sent it to the kitchen to be cooked; and all this in presence of his company, boasting at the same time, that he knew how to make an Italian dish far better than the Countess! What a king for Dr. Kitchener!—*News of Fashions. &c.*

PIGEON SHOOTING.—The Annual shooting match between eleven each, of the Ashton, Midgham, and New Hats' Clubs, for a subscription of ten sovereigns each, at eleven birds, twenty-one yards from the gun, brought together most of the best shots in the kingdom, on the Langham Enclosure, Bagshot Heath, on Tuesday. The stake shot for, was 335 sovereigns, and the pigeons were the best blue rocks. It was decided thus:—

Ashton.	Killed	New Hats.	Killed	Midgham.	Killed
Captain Goodchild.	10	Mr. Haynes.	10	Mr. Giles.	9
Mr. Howorth.	9	Mr. Boneyman.	9	Capt. Smith	9
Mr. Metcalf.	9	Mr. Jones.	8	Mr. Freeling.	9
Mr. Meredith.	9	Mr. Kent.	8	Mr. Ironmonger.	8
Mr. Jessop.	8	Mr. Gibbs.	8	Mr. Johnson.	7
Mr. Keeling.	8	Mr. Foreman.	8	Mr. Hobday.	7
Mr. Howard.	7	Mr. Groves.	7	Mr. W. Giles.	7
Mr. Grove	7	Mr. Gent.	7	Mr. Holliday.	7
Mr. Harding.	7	Mr. Marsh.	7	Mr. Jones.	7
Mr. Gore.	7	Mr. Owen.	6	Mr. H. Meredith	6
Mr. Mason.	5	Mr. Flowers.	6	Mr. Coward.	6
	86		84		82

Ashton won by superior shooting. Midgham was backed at 5 to 4 against either Club. 5 to 2 no one named the winner, at much heavy betting.

THE BOTTLE CONJUROR OUTDONE.

At a small village, on Thursday se'nnight, not 100 miles from Cheltenham (the name we forbear mentioning out of compassion to its inhabitants), one of the most complete hoaxes was played off by a fellow, who styled himself the *Emperor of all the Conjurors*, that we have heard of for a long time. He hired a room at the village alehouse for the evening, when, through the attractions held out in his bill, of which the following is a copy, the room was literally crammed; and five minutes before the exhibition was to have commenced, he decamped with the money received at the door (probably jumped down his own throat), and has not since been heard of. Three fellows accompanied the Conjuror when he hired the room, who, most likely, shared the plunder so easily filched from the unsuspecting dupes:—

"FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

"Felix *Downjumpthroathum*, the Emperor of all the Conjurors, beg leave to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants, that he has just arrived with five *Arabian Conjurors*, which he intends to exhibit for this night only. Any attempt to describe their extraordinary performances must be needless, as the proprietor flatters himself that they must be seen to be believed. They are all brothers by the same father; their names, *Muley*, *Benassar*, *Abdallah*, *Mustapha*, and *Suckee*. At the conclusion of their never-yet-equalled feat of sleight of hand, legerdemain, &c. &c. they will each take a lighted torch in either hand, when lo! incredible to relate! *Suckee*, with the burning torches, will jump clean down *Mustapha's* throat, who, in an instant, with equal dexterity, will pass down the throat of *Abdallah*, then *Abdallah* will jump down that of *Benassar* and *Benassar* down his brother *Muley's*; who lastly, notwithstanding he is encumbered with his four brothers and their four torches, will throw a flip-flap somerset down his own throat, and leave the audience in total darkness!!—*Probatum est.*"

On Wednesday last, a salmon was caught at one of the stations on the Tay of the weight of sixteen pounds, and, to all appearance, a clean fish. Upon being cut up, however, the same day at the fish-yard here, it was found to be foul, and the roe, which was remarkably large, was taken out and boiled. The ova, after being separated from the integument, were about the size of garden peas, and, upon their being counted, turned out the astonishing number of 12,130.

Pierce Egan's Life in London, Jan. 16.

THE WISHING-CAP.

NO. XXIV. LOVE AND THE COUNTRY.

Hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata, lycori,
Hic nemus; his ipso tecum consumerer ævo.—VIRGIL.

A wood, a stream, fair fields and flowering hedges—
O love, with thee, here could I live for ages.

It is a large low cottage, smoking among the trees, with its back to a couple of green hills that shelter it from the north and east. Every thing is neat; everything is quiet. Listen to the bees!—What meadows go down there to the plain! What rich trees are about us, elms, oaks, and beeches; not rich in fruit, but rich in verdure and leaves, and food for poetry. By heavens! this is better than Tuscany. The pleasures there are all too tangible and sensual, all corn, wine, and oil. Here man does not live by olives alone, but by these useful trees also, which, among a number of other calumniated goods, are on the face of them useless. "I love," exclaimed somebody on passing a moorland, "to see some ground left in God Almighty's hands." So say I. I love to see trees that look as if they were good for nothing but to walk under, and to furnish us with a sentiment. I have a particular regard for those which the carpenter rejects with disdain. I know they do not exist for nothing; and I take them for what they are,—memorandums of the abundance and poetry of Nature.

At the bottom of the grounds about the cottage, there is a lane by a brook-side, which runs into a cross-country road. But the place, though solitary, is not desolate. There are some farms, and a noble mansion not far off, where a hospitable old gentleman, the possessor, has a fine library. The lanes branch off in all directions, some opening into meadows, others into corn-fields, most of them between rich banks of earth surmounted with natural hedges. One of my favourite spots is a bit of heath, looking up to a hill full of

of trees, out of which peeps a summer-house. Another is a wilderness, where the roots of the old trees issue forth and twist over the ground. But I know scarcely one which I prefer to certain meadows enriched with elm-trees. I lie there very often in my WISHING-CAP, when the hay has been cut, and build castles in the air,—I should rather say, cottages in the trees,—for those whom I love.

Is not this a pleasant place to come to of an evening? "What can man more desire," when he has been studying all the morning, and is determined to make heavens of his afternoons? Ask the most ambitious old bachelor, whether there have not been periods in his life,—and the very best of them all, when the idea of such a cottage smoking among the trees, a kettle on the fire, and his arm round a slender waist, has not formed the "consummation," of all others "most devoutedly to be wished?"

Accordingly, I have provided a wife for my reader. She is not regularly handsome; but she has one of those faces, which are justly accounted more beautiful than beauty. A person who goes by, says, "What a lovely expression!" There is intelligence in her eyes, and an infinite sweetness about her mouth. Whenever she turns her face upon you in kindness, she seems to thank and bless you, and wish you all happy things. Sorrow might cut her to pieces, ere she would say a word to distress you: or if she did, she would repent it for ever. But in joy.—I advise you to bring a world of vivacity along with you, for she will give you as good as you bring. She is fond of books and music. If you do not have some exquisite casts and engravings to adorn your parlour with, you will not do her justice. When females of her own rank come to see her, they long to play the rustic as she does. When the peasant-girls bring her provision, they desire more than ever to be ladies. She meets them half-way, and will pin their handkerchiefs for them, if got lose. Between ourselves (for it must not be mentioned to every body) she can make an excellent pudding. It was a whim of her grandmother's to teach her; and she insists that her children will be the better for it, and not at the mercy of a cook; for I must own, that although not yet married, she has the face to speak of the family she may have some day; and has even been heard to say, that she should not like to make a *very* poor match because she hopes to have leisure enough to be her husband's companion; which, added she, is after all the first business of a wife: though she blushed when she said it. Her vivacity and address serve to extricate her gentleness out of its difficulties. Her brother, who is a collegian, and loves somewhat maliciously to call her "a Blue," caught her one day, to his great triumph, in the act of loitering over a dumpling she was making, and reading a book. She was forced to blow open the leaves, her fingers being all over flour. In vain she protested that it was an offence extraordinary, and that the pudding should not be the worse for it. He takes an unfair advantage, and brings her out to us in the garden, holding her by the helpless arms; upon which, what does my lady, but suddenly slip aside, smear his ears all over with the flour, and scamper away.—But I shall never make an end if I say more.

Now what does any bachelor say to such a cottage with such a mistress? Is it not a pretty mixture of the polite and the rustic? I once heard a Nobleman observe, that it was natural to men of rank to like peasant-girls, and for plebeians to like ladies I am not of his opinion. I think that whenever men prefer women of an inferior station—(unless they do it for the sake of a libertine variety, or because they have undergone some particular disgust)—it is owing to want of address. The peasant renders them bolder. Their superior station enables them to substitute airs of condescension and familiarity, for approaches which they know not how to manage. But nothing is so delightful in a woman, as a mixture of habitual gentility with the simple and healthy states which might adorn the heroines of a genuine pastoral. The Peggy of Allan Ramsay is a promising specimen. If I had married out of the Lizard family in the *Guardian*—(which by the way is the sort of family I spoke of in my last—I should have wished Miss Cornelia to have more of "the Sparkler" in her composition, or the Sparkler more of Cornelia. Since I saw them last, they both want mending a little. I used to prefer the Sparkler, till she made that unsparkling observation in No. 31; which however I trust the self-love of the old gentleman induced him to misrepresent. But Mrs. Cornelia's romance, in the same number, would have been more to my taste, had she acknowledged at once, that she intended to make some-body happy, instead of beating about the bush in that manner.

I will conclude this paper with two old French songs which are much to the purpose. The first of them is by Maynard, an author of a caustic turn, who agrees with the Nobleman above mentioned in preferring peasants to ladies. The other is from the good-natured pen of Froissart, the old Chronicler, and makes the lady partake of the peasant. If Froissart wrote many such songs, his poems deserve to be reprinted as well as his Chronicles.

The Examiner January 31.

ADIEU TO LADIES.

HELENE, Oriane, Angelique,
Je ne suis plus de vos amans;
Loin de moi l'eclât magnifique
De noms puisés dans les romans.

Ma passion, quoiqu' Amour fasse,
Ne fera plus son paradis
Des beautés qui tirent leur race
De la chronique d'Amadis.

Vive Barbe, Alix, et Nicole,
Dont les simples naïvetés
Ne furent jamais à l'école
Des ruses et des vanités.

Une santé fraîche et robuste
Fait que toujours leur teint est net;
Et lorsque leur beauté s'ajuste,
La campagne est leur cabinette.

Leur âme n' est pas inhumaine
Pour tirer mes vœux en longueur;
Jamais je n' ai perdu l'haleine
En courant après leur rigueur.

Adieu, dames, dont l' habit riche
Sous un lux vain et trompeur
N' est autre chose que la niche
D' une carcasse à faire peur.

J'en veux aux femmes de village,
Je n' aime plus en autre part;
La nature en leur beaux visages
Fait la figue aux secrets de l'art.

TRANSLATION.

HELENS, Clelias, Orianas,
I'm no longer of your train;
Far from me be your sultanas,
With their splendour, proud and vain.

I can love, and feel a passion;
But no more I place my bliss
Upon dames of lofty station,
Who descend from Amadis.

Long live Alice, Barbara, Molly!
Girls, whose little simple hearts
Never went to school with folly
To pick up your airs and arts.

Strong and fresh with healthy duties,
Theirs the tint is, theirs the bloom:
When the rogues adjust their beauties,
Fields are all their dressing-room.

They, good creatures, keep no man in
Vile suspense, to show their power;
None need lose their breath with running
After them, from hour to hour.

Farewell, ladies, patch'd and painted,
Who beneath your stately clothes
Hide but limbs with luxury tainted,
Bodies fit to scare the crows.

Morning eyes and milkmaid faces
Henceforth rule an honest heart:
Nature, in their rustic graces,
Snaps her fingers at your art.

THE BEAUTY WHO WAS TOLD TO BE PROUD.

JEUNE Beauté doit, dit-on,
Etre orgueilleusette;
On reconnait á ce ton
Noble pucellette.

Hier au hasard me levai
Dés la matiné;
Au jardin me promenai
Dessous la feuillé;

Déjá me couchais parmi
La naissante herbette,
Quand je vis mon doux ami
Cueillant la fleurette.

Comment gronder un amant
De sa diligence?
J'écoutais son compliment
Avec complaisance.

D'un bouquet il me fit don,
Simplette, doucette;
J' oubliai cette leçon,
Que l' on m' avait faite.

Jeune Beautè doit, dit-on,
Etre orgueilleusette;
On reconnait à ce ton
Noble pucellette.

TRANSLATION.

A beauty ought, they say,
To be a little proud;
It is the only way
To know her from the crowd.

I rose at early morning,
Upon this truth intent,
And down the garden turning,
Beneath the trees I went:

I lay me on the bloom
Among the grassy bowers,
And saw my lover come
A-gathering of flowers.

How could a lady look
On such a work askance?
His compliments I took,
I own, with complaisance:

A bunch of flow'rs he gave me
From his own coat-button,
And, as I hope to save me,
My lesson was forgotten.

Good lord! and yet they say,
A beauty should be proud;
It is the only way
To know her from the crowd.

☞ See Supplement.

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS. LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

SURVEY OF THE ARABIAN SHORES IN THE PERSIAN GULPH.

From the mouth of the Euphrates, where the Survey commenced, nothing was seen worthy of note until the arrival of the Vessels at Grane, which as a place of trade, is of much importance. The inhabitants are Arabs and have been long famed for their enterprizing commercial spirit. Trading from the Gulf to the Red Sea, Scind, and Guzerat, and most parts of the Western side of India, they employ a large number of vessels, and import Grain, Coffee and India produce for the supply of the interior. The town itself contains nothing remarkable; the country in the vicinity is low and partially cultivated affording nothing worthy of notice. The harbour is large, well sheltered, and has sufficient water for the largest ships. Off the entrance is a low island called Pheleche, eighteen miles in circumference, that protects the haven from heavy seas. It contains a few small towns subject to the Sheik of Grane.—From this island a series of triangles was carried to the Southward and Eastward, in order to connect the Coast; an operation, it would appear, of some difficulty, the shore being generally low and indented by small bays, with many reefs off it. No remarkable feature, nor any thing meriting a description was observed until the arrival of the vessels off Katiff, a large town situated in a bay of the same name, but not approchable by large vessels. Less information was gained concerning this place, than could have been wished, from the natives having thrown obstacles in the way. The island of Tirhoot off the entrance of the bay, is flat, covered with date trees, and appears well inhabited. From this bay, contrary to the old charts, the Coast takes a Southerly direction so far as Latitude 25°:10', where it terminates in a deep bight, called Dooat Es Elva, immediately South of Bahrein, which has water sufficient for large vessels within, but from Katiff to the entrance of this Inlet and Easterly to Bahrein, is a continued chain of reefs, which are unapproachable for vessels drawing more than twelve feet water. Ayudah, the port to the late Wahabee, capital of Deriah, is situated within this bight, but nothing else remarkable was seen, the land being sterile and thinly inhabited. From this place the coast turns rather abruptly to the northward as far as Ras Reccan, a little to the Southward of which the Survey of last season terminated.

The Island of Bahrein, spoken of from the earliest times as a place of importance, is situated at the entrance of Dooat Es Elva, and is still of consequence from the share its inhabitants have in the pearl fishery. The Portuguese established settlements on it about the time Ormuz fell into their hands, and monopolized the greater portion of the profits of the pearl fishery. They were expelled by the Persians soon after the capture of Ormuz by Shah Abbas, and the Island after changing masters several times, the Persians and Arabs having successively conquered and reconquered it, was finally brought under the power of the latter in 1790. It is about 80 miles in circumference but is not of the importance hitherto supposed, in itself, as only about one fifth of its surface is cultivated. The part under tillage is described as being very luxuriant, well watered and thickly inhabited. The population was variously stated, but supposed to amount to 40,000; the dependencies are estimated to contain about 20,000 more; the total may be considered underrated as the port sends to the pearl fishery during the season two thousand, four hundred boats, each containing from eight to twenty men. The trade of this port employs upwards of one hundred and forty vessels of different sizes, and produces a considerable revenue, but the importance of the island chiefly rests on the pearl fishery, the annual product of which is between sixteen and twenty Lacks of Dollars. The principal town on Bahrein is Manama, which is the sea-port and where the merchants reside, for the accommodation of whom Carravanserais are erected. Within the walls there is said to be nothing worthy of remark, but the vicinity is agreeable. Wheat and barley, dates and most of the fruits met with on the verge of the tropics, are here found in great perfection; the parts admitting of cultivation are stated to be much neglected, the soil appearing capable of being turned to agricultural purposes through the greater part of its extent, there being, also, water sufficient to irrigate the whole island; springs of which are found in several parts. Next to Manama, the town of Ruffin is of the most consequence; it is situated on a hill, seven miles inland. Like most Arab towns, it consists of a Ghurrie surrounded by inconsiderable houses, and contains nothing worthy of remark, save a few ruins of a former town, on the foundations of which the present one is built. On the Eastern side of the Island are the ruins of a large town, formerly the residence of the Sheiks, but from the want of a sheltered port, it was abandoned about 25 years ago. There are several other places scattered about the cultivated parts of the Island, which are stated to be unworthy of any particular notice. A Search was made for remains of antiquity said to be in existence, but after a minute examination, nothing of interest was found of an earlier date than the period of the Portuguese being in possession of the place. The ruins of the fort built by them, a Lighthouse on an isolated rock in the harbour, and one or two inferior buildings, are all that remain of this people. The Reservoirs near the spring from whence water is conveyed in the common aquaduct of India over the island, are worthy of notice, as well, a mosque, which appears ancient. It is situated a short distance within the date grove, and is a handsome structure. The form is quadrangular and at each side is a minaret of an elegant and airy form. The doorways have moorish arches, without ornament, and the exterior of the building is quite plain. There are no other architectural remains worthy of note. On several of the reefs off the harbour, and even in from two to five fathoms in the sea, is exhibited the singular phenomenon of fresh water springs, which are perennial, and from which the natives contiguous procure their supply of water. This is done by diving, and holding a mussuk near the aperture, the flow of water from which is so strong as to prevent the salt from mixing with it. The harbour which has plenty of water for large vessels, is formed between an extensive assemblage of reefs to the Westward, and Northward, and the Islands of Arad and Mahrag to the Eastward. These latter contain two or three towns and about seven thousand inhabitants. They are very close to Bahrein, and contain nothing remarkable. To the Eastward of Bahrein, on the main, are the ruins of a large town called Zabarra. They cover a space of ground several miles in extent, and evince the place to have been of considerable importance. It is supposed to have been the port from whence Al Ahsa and other places in the interior of Arabia, were supplied with the produce of India and Persia.

We understand the survey has been carried on very minutely through the whole extent of the Arabian side of the Persian Gulf—which is now completely explored. It was commenced by Capt. P. Maughan of the Marine in 1820——1; continued by Lieutenants Guy and Brucks through the years 1822-3-and 4, and completed by Lieutenants Brucks and Rogers this season; the two former Officers having quitted it from ill health.

Order of King Henry VIII. for the supply of Lady Lucy's table, taken from a collection of letters and state papers, from the original manuscripts of several princes and great personages in the two last centuries. Compiled by L. Howard, D. D.

HENRY. By the King.

We wol and commaunde you to allowe dailly from hensforth, unto our right dere and wel beloved, the Lady Lucye, into her chambre, the dyat faire hereafter ensuying:

Furst, Every morning at brekefast, oon chyne of beyf at our kechyn, oon chete loff and oon manuchet at our panatrye barr, and a galon of ale at our buttrye barr:

Item, At dyner, a pese of beyf, a stroke of roste, and a rewarde at our said kechyn, a cast of chete bread at our said kechyn, a cast of chete bread at our panatrye barr, and a galon of ale at our buttrye barr:

Item. At after none, a manchet at our panatrye barr, and half a galon of ale at our buttrye barr:

Item, At supper, a mess of porage, a pese of mutton, and a rewarde at our said kechyn, a cast of chete bread our panatrye, and a galon of ale at our buttrye:

Item, At after-supper, a chete loff and a manchet at our panatry barr, a galon of ale at our buttrye barr, and half a galon of wine at our seller barr:

Item, Ev'ry morning at our wood-yard, four tail shyds and twoo faggots:

Item, At our chaundrye barr in winter, ev'ry night, oon picket and four syses of waxe, with eight candells, white lights, and oon torch:

Item, At our picker-house, weekly, six white cuppas:

Item, At ev'ry time of our removal, oon hool carte for the carriage of her stuff.

And these our letters shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalfe, at all tymes hereafter. Given under our signet at our manour at Esthampstede, the 17th day of July, the 14th yere of our reign.

To the lord steward of our household, the treasurer comptroller, cofferer, clerks of the greene cloathe, the clerks of our keychen, and all other our hed officers of our said household, and to ev'ry of them.

The character of Oliver Cromwell may be seen in the following extract from the said state papers;

To his highness the Lord Protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The humble petition of Marjery, the wife of William Beacham, mariner,

SHEWETH.

"THAT your petitioner's husband hath been active and faithful in the wars of this common wealth both by sea and land, and hath undergone many hazards by imprisonment and fights, to the endangering of his life, and at last lost the use of his right arm, and is utterly disabled from future service, as doth appear by the certificate annexed, and yet he hath no more than forty shillings pension from Chatham by the year:

That your petitioner having one only soone, who is tractable to learn, and not having wherewith to bring him up, by reason of their present low estate, occasioned by the publique service aforesaid:

Humbly prayeth, That your Highness would vouchsafe to present her said soone Randolph Beacham, to be scholier in Sutton's hospital called the Charter-house.

OLIVER, P.

We referre this petition and certificate to the commissioners of Sutton's hospital.

July 28, 1655.

Copy of a letter sent by Oliver to his secretary on the above petition.

You receive from me this 28th instant, a petition of Marjery Beacham, desiring the admission of her son into the Charter-house. I know the man, who was employed one day in a very important secret service, which he did effectually to our great benefit, and the commonwealth's. The petition is a brief relation of a fact, without any flattery. I have wrote under it a common reference to the commissioners, but *I mean* a great deal more, that it *shall be done*, without *their debate* or *consideration of the matter*, and so do you privately hint to * * * *

I have not the particular shining bauble or feather in my cap, for crouds to *gaze at*, or *kneel to*; but I have power and resolution for foes to *tremble at*: to be short, I know how to *deny* petitions; and whatever I think proper, for outward form, to refer to any officer or office, I expect that such my compliance with custom shall be also looked upon as an indication of my will and pleasure to have the thing done. See therefore that the boy is admitted.

Thy true friend,

July 28, 1655. OLIVER, P.

LETTERS FROM PARIS,

BY GRIMM'S GRANDSON.

NO. 1.

Paris, December 18, 1824.

Yes, my friend, I will give you an account every month of the state of French literature—I will merely mention the moderate books which may appear in the course of the month, and dwell at somewhat greater length upon those which should be bought by a lover of French literature in England. The French, who read in the original the works of Byron, Walter Scott, Godwin, &c. have long wanted some Englishman to point out to them each month the books which they ought to procure. You will scarcely believe that it was the wretched romance of the *Vampire* that made the name of Lord Byron known at Paris; the Lord Byron whose works now every lady has in her book-case. It was but by chance that in 1815 we learnt the existence of the Edinburgh Review, which a short time after got so laughed at for its articles on *Chénier*.

I myself feel exceedingly the inconvenience from which I shall try to secure all those persons in England who are fond of French literature. I will do my best to be impartial in the judgements I shall pass, which will be *tranchans* only in form, because I wish to embrace as many ideas as possible in the fewest words. I hope to be impartial, because, 1. Not being an author myself, and never having printed any thing, I see no rivals in the writers, great or small, who seek to attract the attention of the public. 2. Because I find food for laughter as well as for praise in both the parties which divide our literature—the party of Jouy, Etienne, and Co. and the party of the disciples of M. Cousin, who patronise Spiritualism and mitigated Kantism, the latter have lately established a journal called the *Globe*, which is tolerably sensible, and not a little tedious.

Those two literary parties are exactly like the *Cavaliers* and the *Roundheads* of the time of your Charles I. The litterateurs of the cabal, Jouy Etienne, &c. are gay, clever, and light, with a dash of the coxcomb after the example of M. Jouy, their chief, who would have himself called Jouy *le Voltairien*. They are guiltless of ideas, and are bitter enemies of any thing new, which might lay them under the necessity of looking out for a thought to make a page in a book, or an article in any of the journals to which they contribute, and by means of which they have persuaded the world that they have talent. The journals which are conducted by MM. Etienne, Jouy, and their aides de camp, MM. Jay, Tissot, Arnaud, Felix Bodin, Thiers, are the *Constitutionnel*, a political newspaper, and the *Pandore*, the *Corsair* the *Diable Boiteux* the *Mercure*, literary journals. The *Constitutionnel*, which has 20,000 subscribers and is written with remarkable skill, disposes of all the country readers.

The disciples of M. Cousin, on the contrary, whom I compare to the *Roundheads* of Charles I. and II. are grave, haters of mirth, pedantic a little; often obscure in their reasonings, which they conduct with all the forms of thorough-paced *dialecticians*, though unfortunately true *logic* is that which they want most. Forty or fifty of these *Cousinists*, who despise the philosophy which Condillac founded on experience, have united, as I said above, to publish a literary journal called the *Globe*. It appears three times a week, and 50 numbers have already appeared. They are, in general, young men who are sincere in search of the truth, but unluckily have got weak heads and warm hearts; or, in other words, have no great powers of reasoning and very excitable imaginations. They are fanatic adherents of the spiritual philosophy of Plato, and every year change their creed. The people of the *Globe* are, as has been said, grave and deliberate; you would suppose that gaiety would insult them—There is something puritanical in their look, which forms a striking contrast to the impertinent liveliness of the party of Jouy and Etienne. None of them is as yet celebrated; but, in my opinion, many of them will become so. They have written some articles in the journals which six years ago would have been published as pamphlets, and have had great success. The *Courier Français*, a political journal, approaches the doctrines of the *Globe*, and contains articles of a very superior order. I shall not speak to you except *pour mémoire* of the *ultra* party, which is headed by an obscure association, called *La Société Royale des Bonnes Lettres*, which M. Chateaubriand, *le grand hipocrite* of France, designs to preside over once a year. It is held in an ill-lighted stifling salon, open every evening to the subaltern litterateurs, and to the poor old *marquises* of the Fauxbourg St. Germain. The police, which unluckily finding that it cannot destroy literature, as in Austria, would at least direct it and rule over it, make a point of giving the Cross of the Legion of Honour to the litterateurs *des Bonnes Lettres*, every time that the public damns one of their tragedies, or honours with marked contempt any of their wretched poems. It is ordinarily the Etienne party who takes upon itself the duty of bespattering these poor devils with mud. The chief of the club of *Bonnes Lettres* are M. Lacretelle, the author of a tedious and lying *Histoire de la Revolution Française*, extremely well characterized by Napoleon in his *Conversations de Sainte Helene*, and M. Ancelot, author of *Louis IX.* and *Fiesque*, tragedies. These gentlemen have, it is said, a devotion to power totally without limits. A dozen poets, unknown ten leagues from Paris, MM. Guiraud, Soumet, de Vigny, Lefevre, Menéchet, &c. &c. read their verses at the society of *Bonnes Lettres*. They pretend to imitate Lord Byron, and they succeed tolerably well in catching some of his absurdities. They are always entertaining the public with their misanthropy—the "profound emotions of their soul," of which, poor devils! they have little enough. They are the driest and dullest people in the world, and true literary coxcombs. One of them, M. Hugo, author of the famous romance of *Han d'Islande*, makes odes in imitation of J. B. Rousseau. His verses sound well, and are skilfully rounded; but, at the same time, mean nothing—they positively do not contain the smallest particle of an idea. It is precisely this latter quality which ensures him the protection of the subaltern ultra party, who hate nothing so much as thought, and would, if it were possible, send the thinking faculty of the people of France to sleep. The Jesuits charge themselves with the office of making the fortunes of the petty litterateurs of *Bonnes Lettres*. This party has four or five literary journals, which are little known, such *Les Lettres Champenoises*, *Les Annales des Arts*, and *La Muse*. The actual situation of the three literary parties at present is this:

1. The party of *bonnes lettres* reckons nothing this year—it has fallen into contempt in proportion to the money which the police has scattered among the really able men of letters.

2. The party of Jouy, Etienne, and Co. is falling. The chiefs of the house have become rich, and the public begins to perceive that for the last three or four months these gentlemen have not broached one new idea. *Les Eremites en Prison*, of MM. Jouy and Jay, though exceedingly well puffed in the *Constitutionnel*, has wearied all France. The authors have once more pocketed a good sum by the work, but it has put the finishing stroke to their reputation. They are now confirmed *ennuyeux*. M. Jouy, who has just printed a complete edition of his works, in 30 volumes, 8vo. will find nobody to buy, and must lose 50,000 francs by the speculation.

3. *Les Partí Spiritualiste* is rising rapidly, and probably three or four years hence will be the reigning fashion. So that a young author who wants a little pension of 1200 francs and the *Croix* ought to make one at the *Bonnes Lettres*. M. M. Lacretelle, Roger, Ancelot, Chateaubriant, will push him on in the world. If he wishes a rapid sale for his works, he must pay his court to M. M. Etienne and Jouy, who will puff him vigorously in the Constitutionnel. M. M. Etienne and Jouy have made a pretty reputation for M. M. Felix Bodin, and Thiers, two young historians. The young writer just starting in authorship, who wishes for consideration in Paris, and perhaps a little glory, should praise Plato, Proclus, Kant, Schelling, &c. &c. up to the skies, abuse Condillac, and Cabanis, and try to get his articles inserted in the *Globe*. A debutant who will *brusquer la gloire*, and wants consideration in the drawing-rooms of the Duchesses *a-la-mode* must get admitted into the society *de la Morale Chrétienne*, and choose the mottos of his works in the Bible, like M. de Barante; for religion is now the mode. The Aristocracy hopes to gain some advantage from it, and is attempting to get up a kind of Protestantism. I had forgotten to mention the Academy, the centre of ambition so important before the revolution. At that time, in order to be safe, it was necessary to belong to some great body, the court, the nobility, the clergy, the law. Voltaire one day was caned by M. le Chevalier de Rohan, who durst not have struck a Bourgeois. If at the epoch of this beating Voltaire had been of the Academy, probably this affair had taken

another turn. Before the revolution, therefore, it was an advantage to be an Academician. This distinction might still be honourable, but it is no longer so. The *Académie Française* is covered with the contempt of the salons of the Faubourg St. Germain for electing on the last 2d of December M. Droz, a poor unknown devil, and for refusing to open its gates of M. de Martine, the Corypheus of the Ultra party, and in favour of whom the Emperor Alexander had written a fine letter. Six months ago the Academy got the hatred of the *Spiritualistes*, and of the party of Etienne and Jouy, by rejecting M. Casimir de la Vigne, the great poet of the Liberals. M. Droz was elected because he belonged to the *Breakfast* society. For the last 15 years, a dozen *gens de lettres*, most of them without talent, decreed that they would breakfast together every Sunday, and puff each other in all the works they published. Two of them, I think they were M. M. Picard and Roger, being received into the Academy, the rest of the members of *Breakfast* society took an oath "to enter the Academy," and in spite of their obscurity they have succeeded. M. Droz was the only *Breakfaster* (Dejeuner) who remained not a member of the Academy. This poor man has written a bad book "On Happiness," which inflicts the real misery of gaping on all such as venture to turn over its leaves. The low and paltry motive in this last affair has sunk the poor Academy dreadfully. That can be but a mere literary society, and nothing more, at Paris, which counts among its members neither M. M. de la Martine, de la Vigne de Beranger, the three first poets of the epoch, nor M. le General Foy, the only eloquent man that France possesses, nor M. M. Churier, Benjamin Constant, de Pradt, Mignet, Scribe, Guizot, de Barante, Royer-Collart, the *Mackintosh* of our Chamber of Deputies. I have kept for the end of this kind of a preface to the monthly letters, which I propose to write to you, the grand feature of the actual literature of France which may be expressed in a single line—*La Revolution entre dans la Litterateur.*

Up to the present time, literature has remained pretty much what it was in 1785, and such as Grimm paints it in his *Correspondance*. From 1785 to 1791, the enthusiasm of *virtue* seized upon all minds—they were childish enough to fancy that it was possible to bring about a revolution without overturning any class of *interests*. From 1791 to 1800, every man who had any soul sought to hinder a foreign enemy from penetrating into France, and the chief care of the public became that of avoiding the guillotine of Robespierre. There was no literary public then. From 1800 to 1814, all who possessed strength and vigour of character sought to *do* something in the train of Napoleon, and not to *write*, even had the police of Fouché and of Savary permitted them to publish. All the world knows Savary's Letter to Madame de Stael respecting her *Germany*. Napoleon forbade the representation of the *Intrigante*, a comedy, by M. Etienne, and appointed M. Etienne a dramatic censor. From 1814 to 1823, we were dreaming of a constitutional government of two chambers. Those who were of an enthusiastic turn of mind busied themselves in reflecting upon ensuring the happiness of the country by moderate institutions, which might bring about a kind of accommodation between all parties. Since the elections of 1823, every man of judgment still sees clearly enough that France will finish by obtaining a reasonable constitution, and an *actual* government of two houses, and that the epoch only of the establishment of a just and constitutional system under the management of a minister from the *centre gauche* is thrown back some years. It is hard to expect any justice or impartiality in the administration of justice before the year 1840. Positive liberty cannot appear till about 1860. This delay is due to the great school of *moral depravity* kept by Napoleon, from 1802 to 1814. If happily Napoleon had been killed after the battle of Austerlitz, we might have been *really* free by the year 1830.

The melancholy certainty of the truth of the opinions I have just hastily pointed out has turned all the men of talent to literary occupation, and they take their *politics* with them. Immediately on entering within the pale of literature, they find all the ideas which suited well enough the society, such as it was in 1786, still in force. The old receipts for creating literary beauties which please no longer will not do, and they determine to overturn them all together.

Between this and the end of the next two or three years, all the old literary absurdities are going to perish in a general Saint Bartholomew. The revolution is about to produce its effect upon literature. The immense success of the *Histoire de Napoleon et de la Grande Armée pendant l'Année* 1812, by General Count Philippe de Ségur, is a mortal blow to the ancient literary notions. Such works throw the ancient glories of French literature totally into the shade. The historians of antiquity alone lose nothing by the comparison. Literature is on the point of a total change and revival under our eyes, by the men who, like M. de Ségur, are only writers because their political functions have abandoned them. Such also are M. Daru, the author of *l' Histoire de Venise*; M. de Barante, a préfet under Napoleon, who is publishing *l'Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne*; M. Fain, Secretary of the *Cabinet de l'Empereur*, to whom we are indebted for two historical *morceaux* entitled, *Manuscrit de* 1814, and *Manuscrit de* 1813. The only writer, merely a man of letters, who has had distinguished success, is M. Mignet, whose History of the French Revolution in two small volumes, is a *chef d'œuvre*, superior to every thing that has appeared for 50 years. In spite of the assurances which it is the fashion here to make, that Mignet's book differs entirely from the style of history which is popular in England, I cannot but believe that the *Histoire de la Revolution* will be translated into English. It will mightily surprise the good people of England who have never understood the epoch *de la Terreur*, the greatest political phenomenon that Europe has witnessed for 600 years. M. Mignet is preparing a third edition of his book. In about two or three hundred phrases he has sacrificed clearness to brevity; this obscurity he will clear away as well as some vague expressions which disfigure the commencement of the first volume. The government here has been grievously angry at seeing such a work penetrating into all classes of society, at a moment when they are going to grant a thousand million of francs to the emigrants and restore in part the *Etat Civil* of the clergy.* The Treasury Journals have received an order never to allude to it. On the other hand, this admirable work has excited the *envy* of all the Liberal Journalists, who are themselves young litterateurs. It has never been *puffed*; 2500 copies have been sold almost exclusively in Paris. The provinces, which come in for all the evils in France, and are in intellectual cultivation 20 years behind Paris, seeing no notices of M. Mignet and his book in the journals (for the newspapers are the reviews of France), know nothing of either of them. I have spoken of this book, which has been published now six months, somewhat at length, because it is essential that it should be read in England, a country which has been poisoned by the absurdities of the *Consideration sur la Revolution* of Madame de Stael. The effect which this rhapsody has had on the English public proves how far the force of puffing can go in your country. Madame de Stael's book has given birth to a refutation by M. Bailleul, formerly a deputy, and the personal enemy of Robespierre. M. Bailleul's work is tedious, but filled with remarkably true observations on France in 1793, which had never been hitherto made, I shall only here just record M. de Ségur's work, and those of M. Fain, for you certainly should dedicate some entire articles to books of such importance. The friends of M. Philippe de Segur hope that he will correct in the second edition of his work a good many perplexed and metaphysical phrases which occur. All the French writers at the present moment of real merit do so abominate the sonorous nonsense in fashion before the revolution, that they very naturally aim at writing *á la Sallustе*, and fall into the opposite sin of obscurity. This is, however, continually the case with MM. Mignet, and M. de Segur.

I spoke to you a little while ago of the vagueness which is at this moment the damning sin of French literature. It is the fault of the best articles in the *Constitutionnel*; the fear of St. Pelagie (the gaol where MM. Jouy and Jay wrote their *Eremites en Prison*) is the cause which the authors of them allege. *Vagueness* of style and *vagueness* of thought are the sad defects of a History of the French Revolution, by MM. Thiers, and Bodin, which has been again and again bepraised in the *Constitutionnel* of which they are editors under the orders of M. Etienne. An unhappy abundance of sonorous periods and sentences, ambitious of a piquant close, sadly disfigure the history of which I speak. Four volumes of it have just appeared, and it will be completed in ten. This *Luxe phrasier* reminds one of Talleyrand's definition. "The use of words," said this veteran diplomatist, "is to conceal thoughts." MM. Guizot, and de Barante, are young *Conseillers d'Etat*, dismissed by M. Villèle, and who are now making books. These gentlemen have retained in literature the name by which a political party was designated, which they attempted to form four years ago; they were, and are still called, *Doctrinaires*. As MM. Guizot, de Barante, de Broglie, de Stael, invariably keep in view the securing a post in the rear, in case of a retreat, both in their speeches and pamphlets; it is said that they have adopted M. de Talleyrand's definition of *words*. This unlucky *obscurité phrasiere* disfigures a collection of *Memoires sur l'Histoire de France*, published by M. Guizot, and his wife, who 12 or 15 years ago acquired a literary reputation, under the name of Madame Pauline de Meulan. M. Thiers has less reach of thought than M. Guizot, but his style is more lucid, and what makes me entertain some hopes of M. Thiers is, that he is very young, and the style of the two volumes which have just now appeared is more chaste, less bombastic, and less tedious than in the first two volumes which he published in 1823.

There are, at this moment, two ways of acquiring a knowledge of the French Revolution. The first, which I recommend to those who do not wish to read more than twelve volumes on the subject, is to take the works of MM. Mignet and Thiers. The other method is to make use of M. Mignet's book as a kind of *General Map* of the whole country; and then the circumstantial Memoires, published from the manuscripts of Madame Roland, Madame Campan, MM. Thibaudeau, Marquis de Ferriere, Bertrand de Moleville, Dumourier, de Choiseul, de Vauban will supply the place of particular maps and charts on a large scale. This is the only method by which to obtain a *true* idea of the revolution which in England is less understood than any where else, thanks to the romanesque ideas of Burke and Madame de Stael! Every man of candour and good sense will feel the truth of what I say in reading the *Memoires de Thibaudeau*, the two first volumes of which appeared six months ago, and which have caused the persecutions of the author who is at Brussels. These will be quickly followed by four more volumes, much more interesting than the preceding ones, and which will prove to

* The clergy of France are claiming to baptize, marry, and bury as before the Revolution. The great body of the French nation are alive to the consequences of such a measure, and judge it a most pernicious usurpation of the functions of the mayors.

what an extent Napoleon played upon the credulity of his chamberlain, Las Cases. The Marquis de Ferriere is an Aristocrat, and a man of honour, who unwittingly proves the truth of all the charges of treachery and duplicity which the Memoires of Madame Roland allege against Louis XVI. and, above all, the Comte d'Artois, now Charles X. The Memoirs and History published by M. Bertrand de Moleville, who died only in 1819, represent this old minister of the unfortunate Louis XVI. incessantly advising the king to perjury. The *Biographie des Contemporains*, published by the bookseller Michaud, who under Napoleon was, along with MM. Royer-Collart, l'Abbe Montesquiau, Bequey, Fiè ée, &c. the spy of the Bourbons, contains, a great number of articles drawn up by the individuals whose names they bear. These Memoirs disclose a multitude of attempts of the royalist party, which Burke, Chateaubriant, and other phraseologists have constantly denied. Many of the Memoires which I am pointing out to the lover of history who wishes to dedicate six months to the French Revolution, are horribly tedious, as for instance, the *Memoires de Gohier*, president of the directions on the 18th of Brumaire (Nov. 1799), but the greater part of them are exceedingly amusing. M. de Talleyrand, who is now 70, has written 10 volumes of Memoirs which must appear before long. The ex-bishop of Autun has drawn a most admirable picture of the Court of Louis XVI, from 1775 to 1789, and of the society of this period. M. de Talleyrand, stimulated by some sketches in the *Memoires de Lauzun*, and in the *Memoires de Bezenval* (4 vols.) has had the first four volumes read by some of the old Peers of France, his contemporaries. They are as amusing as Gil Blas. I shall be able to send you the *Portrait of M. de Choiseul*, by *M. l' Eveque d' Autun.*

I reckon upon talking to you about the theatres, but not with the detail of the celebrated man whose name I have put at the head of these letters; not certainly because I entertain the absurd presumption of intending to *continue* him, but simply to indicate the model which I have adopted.

The Theatres Royal at Paris are a very expensive item—some in the budget of the Minister of the Interior—the others in the Civil List. They are under the direction of the First Gentlemen of the King's Chambers, who are four in number. These places, before the Revolution, were the most honourable in France. The gentlemen who at present occupy them are very polished—indeed amiable men in a drawing-room, but in the management of business distinguished by excessive folly. Their reputation for absurdity has, of late, been totally eclipsed by that which M. Sosthenes de Rochefoucauld, Aid-de-Camp of the King, who has the direction of the opera, has made for himself. M. Sosthenes printed a programme, announcing that he would give a prize of 4000 francs to the author who would write the most moral, religious, and monarchical opera. Every line of this advertisement contained an absurdity. It is rather too much for a man who lives in a double adultery with Madame du Cayla to preach morality to the Opera girls, which is his favourite employment. At the same time, he is running through with Madame du Cayla the five or six millions which Louis XVIII. paid to that lady as the price of her complaisance, and has a very pretty wife whom he neglects. The King used to be very jealous of him. He is a disciple of the Jesuits, from whom he probably learns both the morals he preaches and those he practises. It is by M. Sosthenes that we laugh in Paris. A malicious little journal, the *Diable Boiteux*, has undertaken to make fun of him every morning, and reports the *sottise* of the preceding evening. The Duke de Maillé, and the King, are subscribers of the *Diable*. The Journal, seeing itself supported, has been delicious for the last eight days. Sosthenes, finding that he was attacked at court, thought proper to justify himself. Madame la Duchesse de ——— gave a rout on the 6th of December; he went there, and placing himself with his back to the fire, began to talk—not to any one in particular, but to the whole room. "Gentlemen," said he, "they accuse me of want of talent—I have what God has given me, and I should not wish to change it for the genius of M. Chateaubriant." Everybody began to listen, and there was a dead silence; Sosthenes went on and spoke extremely well. After justifying himself on the score of talent, he passed on to manners. "I am accused," said he," of having bad manners. Where can I have copied bad manner? What bad manners have I seen? I am born of a family which has always kept good company—I have never seen any but good company—I have a very mild disposition, They accuse me too of want of education—here, Gentlemen, the injustice is manifest—I have gone through a regular course of instruction—I know Latin—I do not mean to say that *I know Latin as well as Homer.*" Nothing can paint the burst of laughter that here escaped from the whole party; and the laugh was the more violent, because, up to that moment, Sosthenes had really spoken very well. Every day we have a similar trait. Last Thursday, at St. Genevieve, Sosthenes, who was in company with Madame du Cayla, had himself especially prayed for. In one word, Sosthenes is the happiness of Paris, and is more talked about even than the *Indemnite des Emigrés*, or *l'Etat Civil du Clergé.*

But to return to the theatres—those managed by the four gentlemen of the Chamber, and by M. Sosthenes, cost 500,000 francs per annum, and are exceedingly ill conducted. All imitation of nature and of society, such as it actually is at present at Paris, is forbidden at the *Theatre Français*, and at the *Odéon*. The *Theatre Français* only exists by Talma and, more especially, by Mademoiselle Mars, very superior to Talma. The public are never tired of going to see the excellent protraits of the manners of the last age; and the tragedies of the more striking kind of Racine and Voltaire, represented by Talma and Mademoiselle Mars. Unhappily, Mademoiselle Mars is 50, and Talma 60; and jealousy on their part, has constantly prevented the appearance of actors who had, or promised to have, talent—every body has been removed who was in the least likely to rival them, or throw them into the shade. Society is so excessively tiresome in France, and conversation is so shackled, that all the theatres of Paris are full every night. The Odéon, which has been open for two years, on the south side of the river, has increased the business of that quarter by 20 millions of francs per annum.

The comedy which represents society a little such as it is, and such as the interested prudery of the despot Napoleon has made it, is only to be seen at this moment at the *Gymnase* and the *Variétés*. *Le Ci-devant Jeune Homme* is a comedy imitated, with all possible spirit, from the Clandestine Marriage of Garrick. But in consequence of the arrangement of the French Theatre, and the excessive stupidity of the Gentlemen of the King's Chamber, for ten years this theatre has produced nothing which at all resembles society as it now is, but this *Ci-devant Jeune Homme*. The *Gymnase*, or *Theatre de Madame* (Duchess of Berry), is the only place for studying the actual comedy. Three causes prevent *true comedy* from appearing *elsewhere*; the dramatic censorship, the folly of the King's Gentlemen, and the pedantic taste of the public. For this reason MM. de Lauriston and Corbiere, a couple of very powerful and very silly people, have been striving their utmost to annihilate the *Gymnase*. I advise you to read *La Somnabule*; *Le Nouveau Pourceaugnac*; *Michel et Christine*; *L'Heritiere*; *La Mansarde des Artistes*; *Julien, ou 25 Ans d'entre Actes*. I was on the point of saying a word or two of each, when I recollected that you have probably seen and enjoyed them at the theatre in Tottenham Court Road. One word I will say on *Coraly ou la Danseuse* the last *chef d'œuvre* of M. Scribe. This young man has written, either alone, or in conjunction with others, 100 pieces of one act; the copy-rights of which are annually worth to him 25,000 francs. If he had written a piece in five acts for the *Theatre Français*, he must have waited six years for its performance; the police would have weakened all the most striking situations; diluted all the best expression; and when played it would have brought him in 5000 or 6000 francs: to say nothing of all the meanness he must have been guilty of towards *M. la Premier Gentilhomme de la Chambre du Roi.*

Coraly, a dancer, is courted by an English lord and also by the brother of the Countess Charlotte. This brother has a friend, called Rolland, as bashful as Marlow, in She Stoops to Conquer; this brother in on the point of marrying Coraly; the Countess Charlotte has but one means of saving him; she disguises herself as a lady's maid, and enters the service of the dancer Coraly; she learns, in confidence, the folly her brother is on the point of committing: but she encounters Rolland, who is in an ecstasy to find a waiting maid so like the woman he adores, but whom he dares not tell so for the world. He paints to her the violence of his attachment to the Countess; the Countess, in alarm, leaves the house of Coraly. A little while after, having resumed her own attire, she meets with Rolland, and begs of him to inform her how she may save her brother. This gives occasion to a delicious scene, which is run after by all Paris, and has made the comedy have a success like that of one of Sir Walter Scott's novels. Rolland says to the Countess: Coraly loves your brother, but she would not marry him but that it is thought you will, on his marriage, make this brother, whom you love so much, a present of a million francs; Coraly knows your writing; write, Madame, the letter I will dictate:—"My friend, I learn that you have ruined yourself by speculating in the funds. I offer you my hand and all my fortune." The public are not to be satiated with seeing the bashful lover, very well played by Gonthier, dictate to the woman he adores a declaration of love to himself. This letter produces its effect on Coraly, who can no longer expect any thing from her lover's sister, and she sets off to London with the Englishman. There is in this charming comedy the part of a dancer, handsome and silly, admirably played by Clausel.

This piece is full of action and incident. It is by this that the new French theatre is distinguished from the old dramas of the time of Louis XIV., which abound in long and witty speeches, with little action and less incident. We are approaching the English threatre: There is much action in a tragedy by M. Lebrun, called *Le Cid d'Andolousie*, which is going to be played at the *Theatre Français*, by Talma and Mdlle. Mars. The King in this piece, founded upon an historical fact of the 12th century, is beaten in the dark with a stick by the Cid, *M. le Premier Gentilhomme de la Chambre du Roi* declares that he will not suffer a king to be caned upon the stage. M. Le Brun has been soliciting the Gentleman of the Chamber for a year, and at last he consents that the King of Andalusia shall receive several blows from the flat side of a sword. M. Le Brun then carries his piece to the Dramatic Censor, who, determining not to be behind hand with the Gentleman of the Chamber in loyalty, declares that a king ought never to be struck by the flat part of a sword. He insists that the Cid, on seeing the King, shall simply clap his hand on the hilt of his sword. This action is to excite the vengeance of the King, and to be the source of all the woes of the piece. You see to what an extremity the dramatic art is reduced in France. The *Gymnase*, having no *Gentilhomme* to conduct it, and not receiving 300,000 from the King, has a little more liberty, and is crammed to suffocation every night.

I shall be able to give you some account of eight or ten new books, which I put off to my next letter. My aim in this first has been to mention to you most of the literary men of any talent, and to point out the two factions of our literature; the faction of Jouy, Etienne, and Co. and that of the followers of Kant and of Cousin.—P. N. D. G.

[*London Mag. Jan.* 1,

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY M. D. CRUZ. IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13TH 1825.

Mission to Siam and Cochin China in 1822.

Mr. Chawfurd, the agent of the Governor-General of India to the Courts of Siam and Cochin China, has made an official report of his Mission. The following is the substance of those parts of the Report which relate to the commercial character, aspect, and resources of those countries.

Siam.

The kingdom of Siam, though reduced in its georaphical limits within the last half century by the encroachments of the Burmans, is probably at present of more solid strength and resources than at any former period of its history. The Siamese territory extends to the south as far as 7° north latitude, and the Malayan tributaries of Siam as far as 3°. To the north the extreme confines of the Siamese territory extend, as far as could be learnt, to latitude 25°. On the Bay of Bengal, however, the Siamese territories reach at present no further than the port of Tavoy, belonging to the Burmans, latitude 13° north, and longitude 98° east. On the east of the Gulf of Siam its territories extend to latitude 11°, and to longitude 104° east, as far as the port and town of Athien or Kang-Kao, which itself is in possession of the Cochin Chinese. The neighbours of the Siamese to the north-west are the Pegu or Mon race, subject to the Burmans; to the north the Barmans and Chinese of the province of You-nan; and to the east and south-east the Kambojans and Cochin Chinese.

The natural advantages of Siam in point of harbours, rivers, and internal navigation are very considerable. The navigation of the Gulf itself is one of the safest and easiest in the estern seas. On its west coast are the parts of Sungora and Ligor, and that of Bandon, less known. This last is formed by the mouth of the river, where there is fourteen or fifteen feet water, and which is therefore navigable for vessels of considerable burden. At the head of the bay are three ports, formed by the three *embouchures* of the Me-nam. At the western and the middle one of these, called Mok-long and Ta-chin, no more than eight feet water are found at spring tides, so that they are inaccessible to vessels of any considerable burden. The easternbranch of the river Menam, or that of Bank-kok, is the great port of Siam. This is navigable with ease and safety to all merchant vessels under two hundred and fifty tons.

Towards the eastern coast of the Gulf, the merits of one harbour, that of the Si-Chang islands, were determined by actual survey. From this, indeed, down to the latitude of 11°, the coast is so thickly crowded with islands, having navigable channels and good anchorage between them, that it may almost be looked upon as one great harbour throughout. The principal ports of native commerce in this quarter are Chantilum and Tang-yaï, the principal seats of the culture and trade of pepper, cardamoms, and gamboge. Chantilum the most important, has an extensive Chinese population engaged in pepper culture. The town is about fifteen miles up a small river, which has no more than five feet water at its entrance, but off this, where there is shelter behind the neighbouring islands, it has water enough for ships of considerable size. To these ports the Siamese do not admit strangers.

The wide extent of the Siamese dominions admits of great diversity of soil and productions, and it may safely be said, that no country in the world is more highly gifted by nature. Its productions in the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingloms, are not only of great variety, but such as are well suited to stimulate commercial enterprize, and attract the resort of foreign nations.

In the mineral kingdom the products are iron, tin, copper, lead, and gold: the iron mines are found at from two hundred to three hundred miles distant from the capital, and to the north of it, either directly in the neighbourhood of the river, or very near to it. Much of the ore is imperfectly smelted upon the spot, and in this state carried down to the capital, where it is fabricated into culinary and other utensils. The Chinese have of late years entered with spirit into the smelting and manufacture of iron, and consequently it forms at present one of the most valuable articles of exportation, and is sent in large quantities to the Malayan islands, Kamboja and Cochin China. The small labour at which this product is obtained in Siam is implied in its price—a picul of the common bar iron costing no more than four rupees.

Tin in Siam is diffused over more extensive geographical limits than in any other part of the world: and for productiveness, the mines of Junk-Ceylon may be considered to stand next in rank to those of Banca, if they be not, indeed, in this respect equal to them: neither, however, the mines of this metal nor those of copper, lead, or gold, have in Siam experienced the benefit of the industry and enterprize of the Chinese, and the produce, therefore, is comparatively of small importance. The tin and gold mines are wrought by the Siamese, those of copper and lead by some of the mountain tribes, who deliver them as tribute. The quantity of tin which finds its way to the capital, and is from thence exported, amounts to eight thouand piculs, or about five hundred tons.

Although the alluvial tract of the Me-nam and other spots be highly cultivated, yet from all the information that could be obtained, the far greater portion of the country is covered with primeval forests. The most valuable productions of these are teak-wood, rose-wood, eagle-wood, and sapan-wood; the teak is of the same quality with that of Ava, and found indeed nearly in the same forests; it is floated down to the capital of Siam, often to a distance of three hundred miles. Little of this is exported by foreigners; the Siamese themselves construct their large junks of it, and four or five of these are always to be seen on the stocks at the capital. A close-grained wood of a red-colour, somewhat resembling mahogany, and called by the Portuguese "pao roza," or rose-wood, is produced in abundance in the forests of Siam. This wood, which is fit for furniture and ornamental purposes, is exported in very large quantities by the Chinese, particularly to Canton and the Island of Hai-nan.

The most valuable produce of these forests, however, is probably the dye-wood, called sapan. There is no part of the world that gives this production in such cheapness or abundance. It forms the dunnage of all the Chinese junks, and the principal parts of the cargoes of many of them. The precious perfume called agila, or eagle-wood, is obtained in the islands on the east coast of the Gulf of Siam, and some on the mountains of the continent: this commodity, which is in great demand in all the western countries of Asia, is believed to be the exclusive production of Siam and Cochin China.

The staple productions of culture are rice, sugar, pepper, and tobacco. The great rice country is of course the tract subjected to the inundations of the Me-nam. This portion of the country is of remarkable fertility, and yields rice with a comparatively small portion of labour; so that there is no place where, in ordinary years, grain can be had at a cheaper rate than in Siam.

Sugar was first produced in Siam from the cane about thirteen years ago, when the Chinese in consequeuce of some additional privileges conferred upon them by the Court, entered upon the cultivation of the cane: in a very few years afterwards the commodity began to be exported; and such has been the rapidity of the growth of this branch of industry, that it is reckoned that at present not less than eighty thousand piculs are annually exported.

Pepper is another article, the culture of which is in the hands of the Chinese. The east coast of the Gulf, about the latitude of 11°, and 12°, are the countries in which this branch of agriculture is successfully carried on. The quantity of this article which is exported, and almost entirely to China, is about sixty thousand piculs, which is four times the quantity produded upon Prince of Wales' Island, and equal to the whole production of the west coast of Sumatra, hitherto considered to afford the great bulk of all the pepper of commerce. The Siamese minister informed the mission that upwards of forty thousand piculs were annually given in as tribute to the King. The branch of revenue arising from this monopoly is realized nearly on the same principles as the forced deliveries of the Dutch, in this same production, in coffee, and in other articles.

The same portion of the country which produces pepper, produces also large quantities of gum, gamboge, and cardemoms, the latter of a fine quality, and in great esteem amongst the Chinese. Benjamin is produced chiefly in the kingdom of Lao, and has of late years been exported in considerable quantities. This is a commodity which has commonly been supposed to be peculiar to the Islands of Sumatra and Borneo.

Of annual products, a remarkable variety, applicable to the purposes of commerce, is afforded by Siam. The Chinese deal extensively in almost all of them. These consist of hides, peltry, horns, bones, ivory, feathers, salt fish, sticklac, and esculent birds'-nests.

The hides consist principally of deer-skins of which the Dutch used in former times to take from Siam to Japan about one lack and fifty thousand a year, with buffaloe, or elephants' and rhinoceros' hides. The peltry consists of tiger, leopard, otter, and cat skins, besides the horns exported for economical uses. Rhinoceros' horns & deer's antlers, in a peculiar stage of their formation, are exported by the Chinese for their supposed medicinal virtues. Of bones an immense quantity is carried to China. A few of them for medicinal purposes, but by far the greater quantity to be ground down and used as a dressing for the highly cultivated, but exhausted soils of some of the most populous districts of China.

Sticklac of the finest quality, which is any where to be found, forms a very valuable product. It is chiefly obtained from Lao and the northern parts of the country. Of this production not less than eighteen thousand piculs are annually sent to China.

One valuable article remains still to be mentioned;—culinary salt, which is produced in a degree of excellence and cheapness which is no where exceeded. This commodity is manufactured in the districts lying upon the central and western entrances of the Me-nam; the whole is obtained by solar evaporation; and the peculiar fitness of the soil and climate for the manufacture is sufficiently indicated, not only by the cheapness of the salt, but by the size and purity of its crystals. This commodity is brought to the capital, and easily distributed over the most populous parts of the country by means of the innumerable canals or small rivers which intersect the tract of innundation: the traffic in it indeed constitutes the largest branch of native commerce.

From Western India, in exchange for these, they receive opium, cotton piece-goods, and a small quantity of embroidered silks Of opium, from the best information that could be obtained, the annual consumption seems to be about two hundred chests. The whole of this is the product of our Bengal province, and indeed it is believed that no other description of opium has ever been tried in the Siamese market, notwithstanding the enhanced price; the consumption has been increasing from year to year with the increasing foreign commerce of the country. The current price, previous to the extraordanary rise, was five thousand ticals a chest: allowing this price for the quantity consumed, it appears that the Siamese pay a million of ticals a year for our opium, or about a million and a quarter of Calcutta rupees.

The cotton piece-goods of India, especially the

chintzes of Surat and the Coromandel Coast, appear, from time immemorial, to have been articles of considerable demand. About the capital especially, a very large proportion of the population is clothed with these articles. The mission was informed that the annual quantity either imported direct by European vessels brought by junks from Batavia and the Straits of Malacca, or across the Peninsula, does not fall short of five hundred bales.

Of European manufactures, those most in demand among the Siamese are white cotton goods, cheap woollens, fire arms, and glass-ware. The taste for this class of commodities appeared to be so good amongst the Siamese, that nothing seemed wanting to give the branch of trade connected with its value and stability, but a moderate share of freedom and security.

The foreign trade of Siam is conducted with China, Cochin China, and Kamboja, certain native ports of the Indian islands, Batavia, the European ports in the Straits of Malacca, British India, and America.

Of all these, the trade with China is incomparably of the greatest value and amount. This is conducted with almost every port of that great country, being by no means confined like the trade of Europeans to one part of that Empire, or two at the most. The trade with the provinces of Canton, including the island of Hainan and Fokien, is the most considerable; put there is also a trade carried on with the more northern provinces of Chi-Kiang and King-nan.

The trade of Cochin China and Kamboja is chiefly conducted with the ports of Saigun and Kang-Cao, and, compared to the latter, is very inconsiderable indeed in point of amount: these junks are also exclusively navigated by Chinese mariners. The main export from Siam is iron, and the import raw silk.

The trade with British India is conducted principally from Surat and Bombay, and occasionally from Bengal. During the long war with France when every other branch of this trade ceased, the Surat ships, generally from two to three, annually continued to frequent the port of Bangkok. The supercargoes of these vessels have generally been Parsees or Mahommedaus; they have commonly imported gold and silver, silk tissues, and printed cloths, the manufacture of Western India, and have carried away benjamin, gamboge, eagle-wood, sapan wood, and of late years sugar.

It appears that the native trade of Siam, conducted exclusively by the Chinese, amounts to near thirty nine thousand tons; and that snpposing the Chinese vessels require, as is probable, three times the number of mariners that an European vessel does, that this trade gives employment to above eight thousand hands.

If to this Chinese trade be added eight hundred tons annually for the American trade, and one thousand for that of British India, and we conjecture the native Malayan trade also to amount to about this last sum, then we shall have an aggregate for the whole trade of forty one thousand and eight hundred tons.

The Custom house duties consist of imposts upon goods imported and exported, and duties upon tonnage or measurement. The impost upon goods often purport to be an *ad volorem* duty, but rudely assessed: upon the import cargoes of European vessels it is levied as a per centage upon the whole value as appreciated by the officers of government. With respect to the tonnage or measurement duty, it varies with the place or nation with which the trade is conducted. The direct trade with the continent of China, and which is really carried on by the native shipping of the port of Bang-koke, is on that account free from all impost whether on goods or tonnage. The junks trading with Haif-nan, and which actually belong to the ports of that island, pay a measurement duty at a certain fixed trade per fathom of the breadth of the beam, and European vessels twice as much. The amount of revenue derived from the customs, it was found impracticable to obtain.

With regard to our commercial relations with Siam, which are highly deserving of attention, it is believed that there is no country of India in proportion to its extent and population, with which, were the intercourse placed upon a fair and liberal footing, a more valuable commerce could be conducted by Europeans, but especially by our own nation.

It may be remarked, that the great obstacle to the extension of European commerce is not directly the arbitrary character of the Government itself, and the insecurity of property which may be supposed to result from it, for the property of strangers is as secure from positive depredation in the Menam, as in the Hoogly; nor from contempt of foreign trade in general, for the Government holds this in the highest esteem; nor from political jealously itself, for even of this the foreign trade does not experience the effects: but almost entirely from the injurious principle of the Government interfering in commercial matters, and appearing itself as the chief trader in all the most valuable productions of the country, as well as exercising a monopoly over much of what is imported by strangers.

Upon the principal articles of monopoly, a fixed price is placed, and there is no trade carried on in them with private individuals, except clandestinely. Unrestrained dealing on the part of an European merchant is by no means a matter of course, even when the established regulations of trade are implicitly complied with; for a specific license must be obtained, and every license so granted is considered as a boon on the part of the Government.

The import duty amounts to eight per cent. The export duty is a fixed and specific impost upon each commodity. Thus, upon the great article of European export, sugar, it is one and a half tical the Chinese picul. The presents are considered to amouut generally upon vessels of every description to about one thousand ticals, but as a return is made to the extent of at *least fifty* per cent. of these, the real amount is no more than five hundred ticals. Upon the exportation of bullion, or even of the coin of the country, there is neither duty, restriction, nor prohibition; and, upon the whole, it must be acknowledged that there is nothing illiberal nor oppressive in the nominal and ostensible regulation of the Siamese trade in its relation to Europeans, and that it is the practice only which is vextious and oppressive. —*The Asiatic Journal for Jan.* 1825.

Gazette Press.

GENERAL ORDERS.

ERRATUM.

In the General Order of the 14th instant announcing the appointment of assistant Surgeon Gibson to the Medical duties of a Cruiser, for "*Cruiser Mercury*," read "*Surveying Vessel Discovery*"

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM, *Chief Sec*

BOMBAY CASTLE,
19th JULY, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15TH JULY, 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 235 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following addition to the present Ordnance Establishment of the Malwa field force.

1 Conductor, 2 Sub Conductors, 1 Park Serjeant, 1 Laboratory Serjeant, 2 Ditto Men, 30 Lascars, 1 Under Maistry Carpenter, 2 Carpenters, 1 Cooper, 1 Under Maistry Smith, 2 Smiths 1 Fileman, 1 Armourer, 1 Hammerman, 1 Bellow Boy, 1 Sicklegur, 2 Puckawlies, 1 Maistry Armourer, 1 Head Armourer, 1 Taylor, 1 Maistry Brasier, 1 Under Maistry Sailmaker, 2 Sailmakers, 3 Shoemakers, 2 Tin Men, 1 Waterman for the Lascars.

Bombay Castle, 15th July, 1825.

No. 236 of 1825. The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an order by Major Sale, Commanding the Northern District of Guzerat, dated Kaira 27th June, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Buchart of the 8th Regiment N. I. to take charge of the Civil Medical duties, and of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion, at Ahmedabad during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Stewart on Medical Certificate.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1825.

No. 237 of 1825. The following orders are confirmed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

A Division Order by Lieutenant Colonel Commandant M. Kennedy C. B. dated Baroda 13th June, appointing Lieut. Stalker of the 19th Regiment N. I. to officiate as Staff Officer to the Field Detachment in the Myheekhaunta.

A Provincial Order by Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Dyson dated Booj, 28th April, nominating Lieutenant Rebenack of the 18th Regiment N. I. to act as Staff Officer to the Field Detachment in Wagur.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1825.

No. 238 of 1825. In consequence of the death of Lieutenant James Paul on the 6th instant the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion:

11th Regiment N. I.

Ensign George Macdonell to be Lieutenant in succession to Paul deceased.—Date of rank 7th July, 1825.

The following appointment is also made by the Governor in Council.

13th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant C, S. Stewart to be Adjutant vice Victor promoted,—Date of appointment 1st July 1825.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1825.

No. 239 of 1825.—A Division Order by Lieutenant Colonel Sandwith dated Surat the 14th April last, directing Lieutenant Yeadell, Deputy Commissary of Stores to conduct the duties of the Ordnance department, during the absence of the Commissary Captain Campbell, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1825.

No. 240 of 1825---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the whole of the Brigadiers on this Establishment to draw, from the 1st of March last, the scale of allowances sanctioned by the Court of Directors for Brigadiers of the first Class.

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1825.

No. 241 of 1825.---In advertence to General Orders by Government dated the 16th August, and 12th October last, the attention of Commanding Officers of European and Native Corps, in the Hon'ble Company's service on this Establishment, is again called to Sections XLIX, L. & LI. of the Mutiny Act. 4th Geo. IV. Cap. 81 and to the corresponding Section XVI of the Articles of War, and particularly to the regular transmission to the Military Secretary of the Inventory and other documents called for in the latter, of the property, debts and Credits, of deceased officers, within one month from the date of the Casualty.

Commanding Officers on the death of any Officer will immediately report the Casualty to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, and whether any Will has been found or Executor or Executors named therein.

In the case of a Will being forthcoming and an Executor or Executors named, it will be the duty of the Committee appointed in conformity to Section XVI of the Articles of War, not to direct the sale of any Article but Stock, or such as are of a perishable nature, until they receive Instructions from the Executor. A separate Inventory of the property remaining unsold is to be forwarded to the Executor, and a duplicate thereof to the Secretary in the Military department, at the same time that the list of articles sold is transmitted to him, it will be the duty of the Comittee to attend to the wishes of the Executor or Executors in the disposal of the property remaining unsold, always recollecting that property to a sufficient amount is to be retained in hand to settle all "Regimental Debts" as defined in the XLIX Section 4th Geo. IV. taking his or their written authority as Security, and for ultimate transmission to the Secretary to the Military department, with whom it rests finally "to cause all surplus which may remain after satisfying such "Regimental Debts, as aforesaid, to be paid to the person or persons entitledthereto" agreeably with the L. Section of the Act.

The same rule will be adopted in all Cases where Letters of Administration may be granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature to the Registrar or other person applying for the same, provided such application is made and notified in the Public Prints within one month after the death or casualty has occured.

When an Officer dies at a station other than that to which he properly belongs, it becomes the duty of the Officer Commanding to take all the necessary steps, as if the deceased had belonged to such station, and the Commanding Officer of the Corps, or station, to which the deceased was more immediately attached, will likewise, on receiving intimation of the decease of the Officer, take the prescribed measure with regard to the property which may there be forthcoming. The same measure will be taken by the Town Major at the Presidency.

Letters transmitting the account Balacne on the estates of deceased Officers shall specifically state, whether or not all Regimental Debts on the spot, as defined by the Mutiny Act have been satisfied, and all papers and letters connected with the deceased's Estates will also be transmitted to the Military Secretary in case they have not been made to the Executors or Administrators.

None of the documents required by the Mutiny Act have been transmitted to the Secretary in the Military Department connected with the Etates of the following Officers who have died in India sinces the operation of that Act; all Officers responsible for transmission of the same are warned of the necessity of attending thereto and required forthwith to transmit the prescribed documents.

Lieut. Col. Frother, 11th Regt. N. I. died 18th March 1825, at Baroda.

Captain W. Clarke, 13th Regt. N. I. died 21st July 1824, Deckan.

Captain H. F. Dunlop, 14th Regt. N. I. died 2d December 1824, Bombay.

Captain G. Marshall, 3d Regt. Lt. Cavalry, died 23d December 1824, Bombay.

Captain R. Stamper, 13th Regt. N. I. died 30th April 1825, Bombay.

Lieut J. Hall, 24th Regt. N. I. died 12th July 1824, Bombay.

Lieut. J. Liddell, Artillery, died 14th October 1824, Bombay.

Lieut, G. H. Hogg, 7th Regt. N. I. died 9th August Bhewndy.

Lieut, C. Morley, 19th Regt N. I. died 20th Nov. 1824, Bombay.

Lieut. C, Paven, 8th Regt. N. I. died 29th Dec. 1824, Ahmedabad.

Lieut. A. D. Græme 2d Regt. Lt. Cavalry, died 20th Feb. 1825, Bombay.

Lieut. James Hay, 10th Regt. N. I. died 21st Feb. 1825, Broach.

Ensign J. C. Noad, 23d Regt. N. I. died 10th October 1824, Mallegaum.

Ensign Goodwin Ellis, 7th Regt. N. I. killed 22d October 1824, Guzerat.

Ensign H. S. K. Christopher, 2d Gren. Regt. N. I. died 13th Nov. 1824, Rajcote.

Ensign J. W. Gardiner, 21st Regt. died 20th April 1825, Bhooj.

Surgeon J. Warner, Medical Establishment, died 7th June 1825, Mhow.

Assist. Surgeon W. Law, Medical Establishment, died 31st July 1825, Ahmedabad.

Assist. Surgeon Lloyd Walker Medical Establishment, died 9th Sept. 1824 Persian Gulph.

No report having been received, with the exception of some Individual ones, of the effects of deceased non-Commissioned Officers and private Soldiers, all Officers in the Command of European Corps in the Hon'ble Company's Military Establishment under this Presidency, or of Corps to which any Europeans may be attached are required to transmit to the Military Secretary with the least practicable delay a Return shewing the amount standing to the credit after the payment of the Regimental debts of any non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier who may have died since the 1st June 1824, shewing the manner in which the same may have been appointed.

Similar Returns are in future to be transmitted monthly according to the following form.

Statement of sums remitted to the General Treasury on account of the Estates of deceased European Warrant Officers and non-Commissioned Rank and File.

Date of remittance.	Name of deceased persons.	Ranks and Corps.	Date of Casualty.	Place of Nativity.	Amount of Estates.

Corresponding Returns to be sent with the remittance to the Sub-Treasurer.

Bombay Castle, 21st July 1825.

No. 242 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is plessed to resolve that the duty of Paymasters in Native Regiments shall be conducted from the 1st of next Month by the Quarter Master of each Corps instead of the Adjutant as heretofore.

By Order of the Honorable
the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM, *Chief Sec.*

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS,

The Reverend Mr. Robinson, the Chaplain of Poona and Sattara, is permitted to accompany the Lord Bishop to Calcutta, in the Capacity, of His Lordship's Chaplain. The Reverend Mr. Goods the Chaplain at Kaira, is appointed to take charge of Mr. Robinson's duties at Poona and Sattara during the absence of that Gentleman.

By Order of the Honorable
the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
15TH JULY 1825.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1825. No. 1833.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before The Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Monday the Twenty Fifth day of July Inst. at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons. Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this Eleventh day of July in the Sixth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

D. SETON,
SHERIFF.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 21st Instant,
A VARIETY OF ARTICLES
OF
SILVER PLATE,
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,

PLATED Tea and Coffee Pots, a New Military Saddle, Imitation Shawls, &c.

Hodgsons Beer in Bottle, French Claret, Port Wine, &c.

ALSO

A Trunk of Boots and Shoes, and 30 Kegs of Epsom Salts.

Meadows Street, 20th July 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 21st Instant,
Oilman's Stores
IMPORTED PER
AMITY,
Consisting of

18 CASES of Superfine Mustard.
40 Cases of Pickles in Pint and Quart Bottles.
And 6 Cases of Sauces.

Meadows Street, 20th July 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
At Mazagon
Dock Yard,
On Saturday next the 23d Instant,
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON
A Schooner Rigged
Pleasure Boat,

COPPER bottomed with Masts, Sails and Rigging complete, adapted to sail up and down any part of the Malabar Coast.

Meadows Street, 20th July 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A FEW DOUBLE SETS
OF IVORY HANDLED
Knives and Forks,
Handsomely fitted up in Mahogany Cases
PRICE RS. 150 EACH.

Meadows Street, 20th July 1825.

For Freight or Passage,

THE FIRST CLASS TEAK SHIP
CAMBRIDGE
of 800 Tons.

MAY be expected to arrive in all this month, and will sail for London on or about the 15th September.

Has excellent accommodations for Passengers, is lofty between Decks, carries a Surgeon, and is equipped in every respect as a regular Indiaman.

For particulars apply at the Office of Mr. PATRICK STEWART.

Bombay, 20th July 1825.

WINES FOR SALE

AT THE GODOWNS OF
MR. PATRICK STEWART,

VERY Superior Old Sherry imported per Cambridge in June 1824.

From Wilkinson Crosthwait and Co.
In Butts..... 750 Rupees.
In Hhds..... 375 ditto.
In 6 dozen Cases.. 20 per doz.

From Christopher Smith, Sons and Co.
In Butts..... 700 Rupees.
In Hhds..... 350 ditto.
In 6 dozen Cases.. 19 Rs. per doz.

Madeira from Blackburn and Co.
In Pipe.....450 Rupees.
In 6 dozen Cases.. 16 Rs. per doz.

Cape Madeira per Pipe. 150 Rupees.
Hhds. 75 ditto.

Bombay, 20th July 1825.

MR. FRANCIS LUGRIN,

SURVIVING PARTNER OF THE LATE FIRM OF
Lugrin & Watson,

TAKES the liberty of notifying to those Gentlemen who stand indebted to that Firm, that in consequence of the imperious necessity imposed upon MARTIN WEST Esq. the Registrar of the Supreme Court, in his Character of Administrator to the Estate of the late J. S. WATSON the deceased partner of that Firm, to adjust the Account of his intestate Estate without further delay, and of which necessity Mr. LUGRIN has been apprized.

Mr. LUGRIN begs to call the attention of those Creditors to the responsible situation in which he is thereby placed, and trusts they will make arrangements to effect an early and voluntary discharge of their respective Debts to the late

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on 28 June, 2017

Firm of LUGRIN and WATSON, and thereby obviate those consequences which must inevitably ensue from the Registrar of the Supreme Court taking the management of the recovery of those Debts under his own controul.

(3) Bombay, 14th July 1825.

WINES ON SALE

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. Forbes & Co's.

FINE Sparkling Champagne from Hamburg....Rs. 60 per doz.
English Claret from Eade and Co..... 30 per do.
Ditto from Palmer..... 30 per do.
Adriatic Claret..... 20 per do.
French ditto (Chateau Margaux)..... 16 per do.
Ditto (Gruau La Rose)... 18 per do.
Sherry from Morrice (warranted to him 35 years old).. 36 per do.
London Particular Madeira from Keirs and Co. imported in 1816, and returned from China some months ago. 1100 per pipe
Ditto from Murdoch, Yville, Wardrop, and Co.'s imported in 1822..... 600 per do.
London Market from ditto in 1821..... 550 per do.
Ditto do. from do. in 1822. 500 per do.
London Particular from Edwards and Co. in 1822. 400 per do.
London Market from ditto ditto..... 300 per do.

Bombay, 20th July, 1825.

Advertisement.

A LADY rather elderly, from unexpected circumstances, is desirous o engaging herself as attendant for the passage to England either on a Lady or two Children. For particulars reference to be made thro' Mr. EGAN, of the Auditor General's Office, at Colaba.

(c.) Bombay, 20th July 1825.

For Sale

AT THE

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Master and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Bond Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 20th July 1825.